# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,704. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

| | | |
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| For a year in advance, delivered in Town | Rs. | 52 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | Rs. | 4 0 |
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LLEWELLIN—At Poona, on the 1st February, Mr. Frederick Llewellin, the only surviving son of the late Colonel George Llewellin, Bombay Army, aged 45 years, leaving a widow and 3 children to deplore his loss.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

PIETZ—LACKERSTEEN—At the Catholic Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 18th January, by the very Revd. A. Goiran, Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, Pietz, Esq., to Delphine, third daughter of Count Lackersteen.

DEATH.

DODD—At No. 6-1, Russell Street, on the 23rd January, Charles Russell, the infant son of John T. Dodd, Esq.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BOW—At the Clarendon Hotel, on the 26th January, the wife of Mr. J. H. Row, Commander of the *Lady Rawlinson*, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

JOHNSTON—At Nainee Tal, on the 16th January, the wife of Wm. Johnston, Esq., C. S., Commissioner of Stampe and Excise, N. W. P., of a son, still-born.

DEATHS.

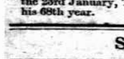
JOHNSTON—At Nainee Tal, on the 25th January, Elizabeth Charlotte, the wife of Wm. Johnston, Esq., C. S., Commissioner of Stamps and Excise, N. W. P.

CHURCHER—At Mohney Ghaut, near Futtehghur, on the 23rd January, Thomas Churcher, of Futtehghur, in his 68th year.

## SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

*To sail in February.*



MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1064 Tons Register, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has first-rate accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to Bombay, 18th December 1863. WALLACE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship "T. E. LEMON," Captain HAINEY, will have immediate despatch. For Freight Apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 5TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

*(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)*

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will sail despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February, and the Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FYFFE, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.

FRIDAY next, the 5th February, the MAHARAJ at 5 P.M.

TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, TELEGRAPH at 6 P.M.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 29th January 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 7 A.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant at 12 o'clock P. M., positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Myrtle*, arrived from Clyde, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.

Agents Ship *Myrtle* and Owners.

Bombay, 28th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees wanted for 4,630 Bars of Iron per Ship *Confidence*, from London, shipped by Leopold Bruxewitz, consigned to order, are hereby requested to send forward and take delivery immediately, otherwise it will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the consigned.

BYRAMJEE AND MERWANJEE,

Agents for the Ship *Confidence*.

No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE.—The *Startled Fawn*, Captain W. T. ROWETT, having arrived from Calcutta, Consignees of Goods are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after having left the Ship's deck. EYON BROTHERS & Co.

Agents for Owners of the *Startled Fawn*.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per ship *HENRY MILLES*, arrived from Hongkong, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

E. & H. SAPOORJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1864. Charterers.

CONSIGNEES WANTED.—The Consignees of the following packages per *Walmer Castle*, Captain ORMSBY, from London, are requested to apply for delivery orders without delay. The goods will be delivered on payment of freight and charges.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R M C | 9562 | 1 Case. |
| J T F | 18 | 1 „ |
| J M F | 1/12 | 12 „ |
| S C & Co. | ... | 7 „ |
| S P H | 1/8 | 8 „ |
| T H | 9/12 | 4 „ |

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for Captain C. Ormsby.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

| | |
|---|---|
| Princess Alexandra's Bouquet | Box his Ears |
| Princess Beatrice's Bouquet | Hela Bouquet |
| Kiss me Quick | Friendship Offerings |
| Wood Violet, by the Original Maker | Patchouli |
| Something New | Sweet Briar |
| Jockey Club | Jasmine |
| New Mown Hay | Forget Me Not |
| Rough and Ready | Eau Bouquet |
| Frangipanni | The Princess Rose |
| | Pistachio Nut Complexion Powder |

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

| | |
|---|---|
| Honey | Elder Flower |
| Brown Windsor | Glycerine |
| Sun Flower Oil | White Almond, &c. &c. |

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorized MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO to sign my name per procuration. ALBERT VINAY.

1st February 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED.—A FEW HEAD GUARDS, Salary from Rs. 70 to 100 per mensum, batta and free quarters. None need apply unless those that are thoroughly qualified and can produce testimonials for sobriety and steadiness. By order,

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 29th January 1864.

WANTED.—A MARSHAL FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Pay 200 Rupees per mensem with free quarters, and prospect of increase of salary.

Written applications for the appointment to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee of Management at the Fort Police Offices, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March next.

Testimonials of character and fitness should accompany the applications.

By order of the Committee of Management,

E. HINGLEY,

Clerk Committee of Management of the House of Correction.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The Certificates of Shares in this Company will be ready for issue at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 27th day of January, instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the receipt for the first Call at the time of applying for Certificates.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,

Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NOTICE.—SIX PIECES OF A NEW STEAM CRANE, shipped from London to Bombay per *Hahnemann* for the use of this Company, are missing, and it is supposed that they have been delivered in error to Consignees of other machinery by the same vessel. The undersigned will feel obliged by any information respecting them. THOMAS BLACK,

Bombay, 28th January 1864. P. and O. S. N. Company.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY—CALL OF Rs. 150 PER SHARE.—NOTICE.—In the terms of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a Call of Rupees 150 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 20th February 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 29th Jan. 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.

By order of the Directors,

ALEX. R. C. BRICE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN GEORGE VOLKART, Esq., of Bombay, or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay their debts or hand the property to his Executor, JAMES CHARLES JOHNSON, Esq.; and notice is hereby given, to all Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement, the assets will be handed over by the Executor to the parties interested therein.

ACLAND AND PRENTIS, Solicitors for the Executors.

Bombay, 19th January 1864.

MR. BLACK'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Ticket Price Rs. 15 each for the Series of four Entertainments, to take place on

FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.
TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.
FRIDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

May be had on application at St. Andrew's Library, THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA

FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors passed at the Meeting this day, the Shareholders of the Bank are required to pay a fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share on or before the 4th day of February 1864 after which date Interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

By order of the Bord,

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The Undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.

## LIST OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES LYING IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

| DATE. | PACKAGES. | MARK OR ADDRESS. | CONSIGNEE'S NAMES. | VESSELS NAMES. | FROM WHENCE. | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | | | | | | |
| Mar. 10 | 1 Box | {S. Carter, Esq., H. M. 16th N. I. Rajcote, Bombay} | As Addressed | S. Colgrain | London | |
| May 26 | 2 Bottles | Goa Spirits | {Belonging to Passengers} | Unknown | Goa | |
| 6 | 2 Bundles | Snuff | Do. | {Cotia Soojul Purnad} | Cutch | |
| 8 | 1 Package | Tobacco | Order | Bugla Macky | Abbas | |
| 8 | 2 Boxes | "Pit Pit" Glass Toys | Unclaimed | Detained at Mus | cod Bunder | |
| 8 | 1 Package | Glass Ware | Do. | Do. | Do. | |
| 8 | 4 | Goolabdanees | Do. | Do. | Do. | |
| 8 | 1 Slab | Copper (Stolen Property) | Order | Unknown | Unknown | |
| 8 | 1 Bag | (No mark) Surree Seed | Do. | Do. | Do. | |
| 8 | 1 Bundle | Spun Yarn | Do. | Do. | Do. | |
| 8 | 39 Kegs | A. J. H. R. Horse Shoes | Do. | Forganhall | Liverpool | |
| 8 | 16 Kegs | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | |
| 9 | 1 Parcel | Indigo weighing 1¼ lbs. | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | |
| 20 | 5 Cases | C V S | Order | H. C. Kidstone | Aden | |
| 20 | 2 Pieces | Mats | Do. | Steamer Malta | China | |
| 20 | 2 Packages | Goracco | Casum Hajee Ebram | Fazul Currim | Calcutta | |
| June 3 | 1 Package | (No mark) Stick Lack | Order | Ellen Master | Siam | |
| 13 | 1 Bale | Cotton (no mark) | {Munsookbhoy Bhuggoobhoy} | {Cotia Sogeer Pursad} | Jodia | |
| 17 | 1 Box | (No mark) | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | |
| 18 | 7 | Watch Charms (Broken) | {Messrs. Roselet & Co.} | Do. | Do. | |
| 23 | 1 Box | (No mark) | Order | Norna | China | |
| 23 | 9 Nine | (Bowls (Ditto) | Do. | Do. | Do. | |
| 23 | 2 Bundles | Matting (no mark) | Do. | S. S. Columbia | Hongkong | |
| 23 | 1 Parcel | Messrs. G. King & Co. Bombay | As Addressed | Fleur de Lis | Liverpool | |
| 23 | 2 Bottles | (No mark) Country Spirits | Unknown | Unknown | Goa | |
| 29 | 8 Cases | F P 100/107 | Order | Americana | Liverpool | |
| July 3 | 1 Box | A C | Do. | Ellen Master | Siam | |
| 3 | 1 Box | Chairs (no mark or Address) | Unknown | Unknown | Suez | |
| 7 | 1 Box | (No mark) Brass Hinges | Order | Str. Telegraph | Surat | |
| 10 | 2 Bags | (No mark) | Do. | Str. Corings | Gulf | |
| 18 | 1 Case | W B | Do. | Str. Jeddo | Suez | |
| 21 | 1 Do. | W B 101/110 (Samples) | Do. | Do. | Do. | |
| 21 | 1 Package | {T. Crawford, Esquire, Army Surgeon Reader} | As Addressed | Belisle | London | |
| 21 | {3 Chests 1 Case 1 Box} | {W. V. King Esquire, 6th Inniskilling D. goons, Mhow, care of Messrs. Forbes & Co. Bombay} | Do. | Do. | Do. | |
| 22 | 1 Bag | C A S & Co. Sugar | {Commo Yakoob Sons & Co.} | Shahajahan | Calcutta | |
| 22 | 4 | Bamboo Stools (no mark) | Order | John Bright | China | |
| 22 | 2 Boxes | (No mark or Address) | Do. | Ottawa | Do. | |
| 22 | 1 Parcel | L & Co C P R | Do. | Ceylon | London | |
| 22 | 1 Package | P D C | Do. | John Bright | China | |
| 28 | 3 Packages | {H. Brook, Secretary Chambers of Commerce, Bombay} | As addressed | Pocahontas | Boston | |
| 28 | 18 Bags | H J S Sugar | {Hajee Mahomud Sedick} | Ship Ally | Calcutta | |
| 28 | 1 Case | John Innes, Bombay | As addressed | Steamer Malta | Suez | |
| Aug. 1 | 12 Bags | G M R T R Rice (Damaged) | Order | Atirtremon | Calcutta | |
| 2 | 2 Do. | C M R E S Sugar | Do. | Ruhimbhy Rajpall | Ditto | |
| 8 | 2 Bottles | Brandy | Order | Unknown | Harbour | |
| 10 | 1 Bundle | C H N P C (Samples) | Do. | {Str. United Service} | China | |
| 11 | 1 Bag | C A S & Co. Sugar | {Commo Yakoob Sons & Co.} | Shahajahan | Calcutta | |
| 11 | 1 Do. | H E H Ditto | {Hajee Ismail Habib Commo Yakoob Sons & Co.} | Ditto | Ditto | |
| 11 | 4 Do. | Ditto Ditto | Do. | Ditto | Ditto | |
| 11 | 4 Do. | Ditto Ditto | Do. | Ditto | Ditto | |
| 11 | 1 Case | J C B & Co. | Order | Cyclops | London | |
| 20 | 25 Cases | M C & Co. Wine (S broken) | Ditto | Salsette | Liverpool | |
| 26 | 2 Bottles | Brandy | Ditto | Unknown | Unknown | |
| 31 | 1 Case | Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. | Bombay | Ship Mayshire | London | |
| 31 | 1 Keg | I. N. Bombay (Samples) | Order | Unknown | Unknown | |
| Sept. 10 | 1 Case | J A Window Glass | Premabhy Hamabhoy | Defiance | London | |
| 15 | 1 Bag | Rape seed (no mark) | Order | B. Suze | {Pat back from Sea} | |
| 17 | 4 Cases | T J Cigars | Thomas Jones. | S. S. Indore | Hongkong | |
| 17 | 1 Box | M & Co. | Order | Barkley | London | |
| 19 | 1 Case | S S C | Ditto | Str. Jeddo | Suez | |
| 19 | 1 Parcel | (No mark) Goracco | Ditto | Unknown | Unknown | |
| 19 | 1 Package | Ditto Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | |
| 19 | 1 Pot | Ditto Ditto | Ditto | Bushire Merchant | Mauritius | |
| 19 | 1 Case | A F Wine | Ditto | Zodiac | Bordeaux | |
| 21 | 2 Cases | Capt. Groeme R. A. Bombay | As Addressed | Simla | Suez | |
| Oct. 6 | 2 Casks | A W | Order | City of Brussels | Glasgow | |
| 7 | 1 Case | B F | Ditto | Steamer Simla | Suez | |
| 7 | 1 Package | (No mark) Tobacco | Ditto | Unknown | Unknown | |
| 7 | 11 Do. | (Ditto) Gun Locks | Ditto | Ditto | Do. | |
| 7 | 1 | Mat (Ditto) | Ditto | Ditto | Do. | |
| 7 | 17 Baskets | (Ditto) empty | Ditto | Ditto | Do. | |
| 7 | 1 Package | (Ditto) Tobacco | Ditto | Ditto | Do. | |
| 7 | 1 | China Work Box | Ditto | Ditto | Do. | |
| 7 | 1 Bag | Chintz | Ditto | Ditto | Do. | |
| 17 | 1 | Hogshead M S Brandy | Order | Tangle | Liverpool | |
| 17 | 1 | Ditto G C Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Do. | |
| 19 | 3 Cases | D S 1/6 | D. J. Stewart | Baron Ranfrew | Do. | |
| 19 | 1 Case | 7 D o. | Ditto | Ditto | Do. | |
| 19 | 1 Case | 3/5 B 1/6 | D. J. Stewart | Ditto | Do. | |
| 19 | 1 Cask | S Do. | Ditto | Ditto | Do. | |
| 19 | 13 Bundles | A 4 to M D S 1/6 | Ditto | Ditto | Do. | |
| 19 | 3 Do. | M to P | Ditto | Ditto | Do. | |
| 19 | 1 Case | I M. Partridge, Red Boot Mart Bombay | As Addressed | Str. Bengarra | Suez | |
| 19 | 24 Cases | B M G (Unknown) | Order | Naval Brigade | London | |
| 22 | 32 Bags | Iron (Cut mark) | Ditto | Contest | Unknown | |
| 22 | 5 Bundles | Iron (Ditto) | Ditto | Do. | Do. | |
| 27 | 2 Do. | Iron Hoops (Ditto) | Ditto | Unknown | Do. | |
| 27 | 68 Plates | Iron (Ditto.) | Ditto | Do. | Do. | |
| 27 | 27 Do. | Iron (Ditto.) | Ditto | Do. | Do. | |
| 27 | 20 Do. | (Ditto.) | Mamukjee Dobash | Havelock | Liverpool | |
| 30 | 1 Cask | F S & Co. B (broken) | Order | City of Brussels | Glasgow | |
| 30 | 3 Cases | F B 79/81 | Do. | Edendal | London | |
| Nov. 7 | 1 Clock | (no mark) | Ditto | Gunga Salanity | Coomber | |
| 12 | 1 Parcel | {T S A Samples Messrs. Dirom Hunter & Co. Bombay} | As addressed | Auchenagh | Glasgow | |
| 12 | 1 Parcel | X Samples | Order | Steamer Orissa | Do. | |
| 12 | 1 Do. | G V Messrs Grey & Co. Bombay | As addressed | Do. | Do. | |
| 12 | 1 Do. | F C B Samples | Order | Norah Greme | Liverpool | |
| 12 | 1 Do. | C L C (Ditto) | Ditto | Comet | Do. | |
| 12 | 1 Do. | B H A (Ditto.) | Ditto | City of Brussels | Glasgow | |
| 23 | 1 Case | Miss. F. Jones | As addressed | Bugla Moul aruck | Bushire | |
| 23 | 1 Box | (no mark) writing desks | Order | Steamer Behar | China | |
| 23 | 1 One Marked | A Iron Funnel | Ditto | City of Agra | Liverpool | |

If the above are not cleared on, or before the 25th of February 1864, they will be disposed of by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, in conformity with Sections LVI. and LVII. of Act VI. of 1863.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,

Bombay, Custom House, 28th January 1864. Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL expect to receive shortly per *Myrtle* and other Ships, a supply of Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes with Heads, Ears, and Fixings complete.

F. and M. have also on hand Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers for fixing.

Ploughs and Harrows by Howard of Bedford.

Wrought Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar and Plate Iron.

Steel and Files.

Joiners' and Contractors' Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, January 1864.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

| | |
|---|---|
| Large Purple Kinolkhole. | Scarlet Runners. |
| Curled Cress. | Broccoli. |
| Green Curled Endiv. | Brussel Sprouts. |
| Bedinsain's Imperial Peas. | Carrots. |
| Green Windsor Beans. | Celery. |
| Butler's deep Crimson Beet | Cucumbers. |
| Early Champion Cabbage. | Vegetable Marrow. |
| Large Drumhead Cabbage. | Lettuce. |
| Cyme. | Mustard. |
| Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery. | Onion. |
| Stadtholder's Cauliflower. | Parsnip. |
| Extra Curled Parsley. | Radish. |
| French Beans. | Sea Karl. |
| Artichokes. | Spinach. |
| Asparagus. | Turnip. |

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths,

Black Doeskin, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemerer, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Spending Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloths Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteans, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemeegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Orders from Outstations and Ship-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

*N. B.*—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1853 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 28.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.
A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)
Symington and Miller's Port and Shery, in one Dozen Cases.
Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.
And five do. do. Pints.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. J. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each. | | |
| Mosselle, do. | do. | 1 „ |
| Sherry, do. | do. | 3 „ |
| Claret, do. | do. | 2 „ |
| Eau de Cologne, in Boxes | | 1 „ |

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each. | | |
| Sherry, | do. | 3 „ |
| Brandy, | do. | 1 „ |
| Old Tom, | do. | 1 „ |
| Whiskey, | do. | 1 „ |

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co. | | Rs. 35 per doz. |
| Do. do. do. | Brand, a Crown | 25 „ |
| MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James | | 35 „ |
| Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown | | 28 „ |
| SHERRY, very dry, White Seal | | 25 „ |
| Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal | | 28 „ |
| BRANDY, fine Old Pale | | 32 „ |
| Do. do. Brown | | 32 „ |

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sparkling HOCK, Superior | at per doz. Rs. | 40 |
| MOSELLE | do. „ | 36 |
| SHERRY, Superior Pale dry | do. „ | 30 |
| Do. Excellent Golden | do. „ | 28 |
| Do. Excellent Pale | do. „ | 26 |
| PORT, Old, very superior | do. „ | 30 |
| GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts | do. „ | 8 |

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MADEIRA, a Select Wine | do. Rs. | 28 |
| RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy | do. „ | 25 |
| St. GEORGES | do. „ | 22 |
| CLARET, good Dinner Wine | do. „ | 24 |
| Do. do. Breakfast do. | do. „ | 20 |
| Do. do. do. | do. „ | 16 |
| Do. do. St. ESTREPHE (Bombay bottled) | do. „ | 15 |
| OLD COGNAC, can be promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. | do. „ | 25 |

ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. FARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | | Per doz. Rs. 30 0 |
| Do. „ | a Crown | 24 0 |
| Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints | | 21 0 |
| Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality | | 40 0 |
| Moselle, Fine, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | | 30 0 |
| Do. Fine „ | Brand a Crown | 30 0 |
| Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | | 36 0 |
| Sherry Pale, Blue Seal | | 30 0 |
| Do. Do. Yellow Seal | | 26 0 |
| Do. Golden, Do. | | 26 0 |
| Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal | | 26 0 |
| Do. Amontillado, Black Seal | | 30 0 |
| Claret Light Capsule | | 15 0 |
| Do. Yellow Seal | | 23 0 |
| Do. Red Do. Pints | | 17 0 |
| Do. Do. Do. Quarts | | 32 0 |
| Port, Black Seal | | 26 |
| Brandy, Vieux Cognac | | 34 0 |
| Do. Brand a Crown | | 24 0 |
| Old Tom, Black Seal | | 18 0 |
| Dry Gin, Black Seal | | 18 0 |

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST, SHERIES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Seal | Amontillado | per dozen | Rs. 36 |
| Red | Pale Dry | „ | „ 30 |
| Bronze do. | Good Dinner Wines | „ | „ 24 |
| White do. | | | |
| Brown do. | | „ | „ 22 |
| Yellow do. | | „ | „ 42 |
| MADEIRA, very old | | „ | „ |
| PORT— | | | |
| Black Seal | Matured Fruity. Quarts | „ | „ 30 |
| Do. | Do. Pints | „ | „ 15 |
| Red Seal | Quarts | „ | „ 24 |
| Do. | Pints | „ | „ 43 |
| CLARET— | | | |
| Chateaux Margeaux | | „ | „ 34 |
| Do. | Leoville | „ | „ 28 |
| St. Julien | | „ | „ 22 |
| Medoc | | „ | „ 16 |
| Do. | Pints | „ | „ 9 |
| CHAMPAGNE— | | | |
| Superior quality, Grisler's | | „ | „ 45 |
| Do. Do. | Do. Pints | „ | „ 24 |
| Do. Do. | Cumliffe's | „ | „ 45 |
| Do. Do. | Do. Pints | „ | „ 24 |
| Do. Do. | De St. Marceaux & Co.'s | „ | „ 41 |
| Do. Do. | Do. Pints | „ | „ 24 |
| Do. Do. | A. De Paul's Quarts | „ | „ 40 |
| Do. Do. | Do. Pints | „ | „ 24 |
| HOCK— | | | |
| Sparkling and Still | {By Deinhard / Moselle and Jordan} | „ | „ 39 |
| HOCK | Pints | „ | „ 20 |
| MOSELLE | | | |
| NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH. | | | |
| CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE | Quarts | „ | „ 21 |
| Do. Do. | Do. Pints | „ | „ 12 |
| CURACOA | | „ | „ 43 |
| MARASCHINO | | „ | „ 40 |

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.
LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—FOURTH CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders, at the Bank's Office here, on or before 1st March, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.
By order of the Directors,
CAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

થી બોમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેન્કીંગ આસોશ્યેશન (લીમીટેડ)

THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors passed at a meeting held on the 1st instant, the Shareholders are required to pay a Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share, on or before the 25th February, instant, at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 3, Church Gate Street, till 4 P.M., after which date Interest will be charged on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Acting Collector of Malabar is prepared to purchase 3,838 Garce equal to 462,000 Indian Maunds of Salt, of good quality, the produce of Bombay, or other places subordinate thereto, at the Ports and rates herein indicated, provided the Salt has been shipped after the 22nd instant, and be delivered at the respective Ports before the 31st March next.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At Cannanore..... | 500 Garce at Rs. 53 per garce of 120 Indian Maunds. | |
| At Tellicherry..... | 500 Garce at Rs. 55 per garce of 120 Indian Maunds. | |
| At Calicut..... | 1,000 Garce at Rs. 53 per garce of 120 Indian Maunds. | |
| At Beypore... ... ... | 1,000 Garce at Rs. 55 per garce of 120 Indian Maunds. | |
| At Ponany ..... ... | 800 Garce at Rs. 55 per garce of 120 Indian Maunds. | |
| At Chowghat... ... | 50 Garce at Rs. 55 per garce of 120 Indian Maunds. | |
| Total.... ... | 3,850 | |

The Salt will be received by weight, and the rates specified are inclusive (as usual) of the charge attending landing, weighing, and storing.
M. J. WALHOUSE, Acting Collector.
Calicut, 22nd January 1864.

જાહેર ખબર.

આથી મેં મારીફેજે ગભણાર ના કલેકટર શાહેબે નીચે બુજેના બંદરો અને મારે જુંબઈ તથા તેની બજ તી બીજી જગાની વિદેશાનુ ચોરી બતાવુ મીકુ ૨૮૫૦ ગગ્રારશ એટલે ૪૬૨૦૦૦ બંગાલી મણ જેટલુ ખરીદ કરવી પણ તે મીકુ તા॰ ૨૨ મી જનેવારી ૧૮૬૪ પછી વાહાણ મારી વાદાવી ત્યારેજ ૩૨ મી માચ પ્રથમ મજકુરની ખાત્રજમા દર એક બંદરે પોંચાડીલી જોઇએ.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| કાનાનોર મા. | ૫૦૦ | એજન | એજન ૫૩ |
| તેલચેરી મા. | ૫૦૦ | એજન | એજન ૫૩ |
| કલીકટ મા. | ૧૦૦૦ | એજન | એજન ૫૩ |
| બેપુર મા. | ૧૦૦૦ | એજન | એજન ૫૫ |
| પોનાની મા. | ૮૦૦ | એજન | એજન ૫૫ |
| ચોમાટમા. | ૫૦ | એજન | એજન ૫૫ |

કુલ ૩૮૫૦ ગગ્રારશ.

મીકુ તોલ કરીને લેવામા આવશે અને ૪૬૨ [illegible] ભાવ તે તોલબાદ ઉતરવાળા ખારીને વેચવામા આવશે.

એમ. જે. વાલહાઉશ, આકટીંગ કલેકટર.
તા॰ ૨૨ મી જનેવારી સને ૧૮૬૪.

जाहीर खबर.

[illegible] जाते येथेले मबबांदचे कलेकटर साहेब खाली लिहिलेला बंद्रा मुबई अथवा तिच्या बेवरच्या ठिकाणचे उतपन झालेले पांगला जातीचे मीठ ३८५० ग्यारस खणजे गंगाळी मण ४६२०० बंदराचे समोर लिहिले दरा प्रमाणे किमत देऊन खरेदी करतील परतु ते मीठ तारीख २२ जानेवारी सन १८६४ नंतर मबबतार पढुन तारीख ३१ मार्च सन मजकुरचे आत बदरांत पोचते केले पाहिजे.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ग्यारमाम खणजे १२० बंगाली मणाप रुपये | | | |
| कनानोर ५०० | कीता | कीता | ५३ |
| तलीचेरी ५०० | ,, | ,, | ५३ |
| कलीकट १००० | ,, | ,, | ५३ |
| बेपुर १००० | ,, | ,, | ५५ |
| पोनानी ८०० | ,, | ,, | ५५ |
| चोघाट ५० | ,, | ,, | ५५ |

३८५० ग्यारस.

मीठ तोलून घेण्यात येईल आणि वर कागोतलेले भाव हे तोलण्याचा उतरण्याचा खाणि वखारीत पोचवीण्याचा खर्चासुधा आहे असे समजावे.

एम. जे. वाल हेाम अकटींग कलेकटर.
कलीकट तारीख २२ जानेवारी सन १८६४.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 21, Medow Street, Fort.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
RECEIVED PER STEAMER "JEDDO."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Family Friend, vol. July to Dec.'63 | Rs. | 3 0 |
| London Society, ditto | | 7 4 |
| Chambers's Journal, ditto | | 3 8 |
| Once a Week | | 1 2 |
| Cover for Vol. 4 London Society | | 1 4 |
| —— Family Friend volume | | 0 12 |
| —— Ladies Treasury ditto 7 | | 0 12 |
| —— Sharpe's Magazine, Vol. 6 | | 0 12 |
| —— Once a Week, Vol. 9 | | 1 0 |
| —— Bow Bells, Vol. 1 | | 2 0 |
| Adcock's Engineer and Contractor's Pocket Book 1864 | | 4 8 |
| Weale's Engineer's Pocket Book 1864 | | 5 8 |
| Page's Life light of Songs | | 2 12 |
| Mrs. Trollope's Life of a Clever Woman | | 1 8 |
| Wilkie Collins's No Name | | 4 8 |
| The Old Helmet 2 Vols | | 9 0 |
| Counsel and Comfort | | 2 12 |
| Guthrie's Gospel in Daniel | | 2 12 |
| Brown's Specotopia, spectral illusions, 1st series | | 1 14 |
| Burton's Abeokuta and the Camaroon Mountains, 2 vols | | 18 12 |
| Colenso on the Pentateuch, Part IV | | 8 0 |
| Speke's Journal of Discovery of Source of the Nile | | 15 12 |
| Alford's Queen's English | | 3 12 |
| Sylvia's Lovers | | 3 8 |
| Musical Herald, Vol. 2 | | 3 0 |
| Nightingale's Notes on Hospitals | | 13 8 |
| Lost and Saved. By Mrs. Norton | | 3 12 |
| Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, &c. By Gillmor | | 13 8 |
| Aimard's The Freebooters, the Indian Scout, the Trail Hunter, the Pirate of the Prairie, and the Indian Scalper, each | | 2 12 |
| Paldon's Games—Cards and Bagatelle. Each | | 0 6 |
| The Interview. The Corner Cupboard. Enquire Within. Notices to Correspondents. Each | | 2 0 |
| New Infantry Drill, 1862. Official Edn | | 3 0 |
| —— Pocket Edn | | 1 0 |
| Instruction of Musquetry | | 1 0 |
| Major A...on Short Whist | | 0 12 |
| Colonel B. on Whist | | 3 12 |
| Cavendish on Whist | | 2 0 |
| Queen's Regulations. Official Edn | | 3 0 |
| —— Pocket Edn | | 1 4 |
| Catholic Directory for 1864 | | 3 0 |
| Weale's Dictionary of Technical Terms | | 3 0 |
| —— Recent and Fossil Shells | | 5 8 |
| —— Weights and Measures of all Nations | | 1 2 |
| —— Treatise on Electro-Metallurgy | | 1 2 |
| —— Handbook to the Electric Telegraph | | 0 12 |
| —— Art of Building | | 0 12 |
| —— Rail Working | | 0 12 |
| —— Machinery, &c | | 1 2 |
| —— Plates | | 5 8 |
| —— Civil Engineering | | 5 8 |
| —— Land and Engineer Surveying | | 1 8 |
| —— Civil Engineering in North America | | 2 4 |
| —— Mathematical Instruments | | 1 2 |
| —— Plane and Spherical Trigonometry | | 1 8 |
| —— Mensuration | | 0 12 |
| —— Law of Contracts | | 0 12 |
| —— Metropolitan Building Act | | 2 0 |
| —— Local Building ditto | | 1 2 |
| —— Local Amendment ditto | | 0 12 |
| —— Six Legislative Enactments | | 0 12 |
| —— Railways. By Stephenson | | 1 2 |
| —— Arches, Piers, &c | | 1 2 |
| —— Composition, &c. By Brannan | | 0 12 |

21, Medow Street Fort CHESSON & WOODHALL.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORK.—A few Barrels for sale by EDWARD BATES & Co.

WANTED.—A strong serviceable SHIGRAM. Not Palmquin Shape—one that has been a little used, with or without Horse and Harness. Apply to H. care of HERBERT and Co.

EVENINGS AT HOME.

GRAND PATRIOTIC NIGHT!
FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1864.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MR. J. R. BLACK has the honour to intimate that his next Entertainment of National Songs will be that he entitles

PATRIOTIC!!

and will include a variety of Naval, Military, Patriotic and other Songs.


## POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th instant.
Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

NOTICE.

The dates of departure of the P. and O. Company's mail steamers during the present year for Suez will be the 14th and 29th of each month at 10 A.M., except in the monsoon months when they will start on the 9th and 24th, commencing from the last mail in May to the first mail in September, both mails inclusive.
The mail steamers for China will as heretofore leave Bombay on the 14th and 29th throughout the year at 9 A.M.

NOTICE.

The public are informed that in future, the daily deliveries of letters and papers will be issued, from the Post Office at the following hours :—

9 A.M.
12 Noon.
4 P.M.

and the letter boxes over the Island of Bombay, will be cleared at 11 A.M., 3 and 6 P.M., excepting on Sundays, when there will be one delivery at noon only, and one clearance of the letter boxes at 3 P.M.

## CALENDAR.—FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Sunday ..... 7th 11h. 1m. P.M.
First Qr., Sunday ..... 14th 6h. 16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday ..... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

| Days. | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water. Bombay Harbour. Morn | High Water. Bombay Harbour. Even | Evening Gun-fire. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Wed. | 3 | Blaisius, Bp. and M. | 6 35 | 5 53 | 6 28 | 7 10 | |
| Thur. | 4 | Twilight ends 7.13. | 6 35 | 5 53 | 7 51 | 8 28 | |
| Fri. | 5 | St. Agatha. | 6 34 | 5 54 | 9 0 | 9 28 | |
| Sat. | 6 | Venus rises at 3.58. | 6 34 | 5 55 | 9 51 | 10 20 | |
| | 7 | Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday. | 6 34 | 5 55 | 10 44 | 11 7 | |
| Mon. | 8 | Shrove Monday. | 6 35 | 5 55 | 11 30 | 11 53 | |
| Tues. | 9 | Shrove Tuesday. | 6 35 | 5 56 | | 0 14 | |

Time—Fahy. 1864, Fahy. 1867.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | Jan. 22 | KURRACHEE | Jan. 27 |
| AGRA | Jan. 19 | LAHORE | Jan. 20 |
| ALLAHABAD | Jan. 13 | LONDON | Jan. 4 |
| ALEXANDRIA | Dec. 31 | MAURITIUS | Jan. 6 |
| ALEXANDRIA | Dec. 3 | MADRAS | Jan. 28 |
| BANGALORE | Jan. 22 | MALTA | Jan. 10 |
| CALCUTTA | Jan. 25 | MEERUT | Jan. 22 |
| CAPE | Dec. 5 | OUDH | Jan. 27 |
| CEYLON | Jan. 16 | PUNJAUB | Dec. 23 |
| COCHIN | Jan. 16 | PENANG | Jan. 24 |
| DELHI | Jan. 28 | RANGOON | Dec. 6 |
| FERUZEPORE | Jan. 20 | SUEZ | Jan. 16 |
| HONGKONG | Jan. 15 | SINGAPORE | Jan. 22 |


# The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.


How long, how long shall our vexed air be laden with this great and lamentable cry, this piercing wail, from the unfathomable depths of boredom? We know it in every key; from the basso profondo of despair, to the alto of petulance. It rises and falls in melancholy cadence on the breezes of the Esplanade, it reverberates from the walls of the many-storied Fort, it dies away in the Brummagem Belgravia of Malabar Hill.

"What shall we do to vary the montony of our lives?"

And echo, with a sublime disregard for natural laws, answers "what?"

Is it predestined that we shall receive no further answer? Is it fated that we should be everlastingly dull? Cannot the spark of vitality which glimmers in cotton speculation, which flits through the tinder of the share market, be blown into something like a decent blaze? Oppress with Lethean stagnation, are we ever to bob about in the weedy pool of mere existence, brass pots and earthenware pots together, unstirred by the ripple from a passing breeze? Are we eternally to remain like the ancient mariner piteously becalmed on the molten ocean of ennui?

We have already bespoken for ourselves the honour of becoming the capital of India. "We deserve it," we justly observe, "because we are the natural Queen of Indian cities: we are the very centre of intelligence and civilization for Asia; we shall some day have a well drained, a salubrious, and a beautiful town, to offer to the notice of a Governor General." Likely enough, but at present we are woefully seedy. All our civic grandeur, our cloud capt towers, our gorgeous palaces, are still the baseless fabric of a vision—have their local habitations in Spain. On the shrine of the Genius of Art we offer a solitary statue, the metal effigy of a defunct Parsee.

Today, however, it is not our purpose to utter our frequent groan over the sanitary and architectural abasement of the forlorn and filthy streets we call Bombay. The rod, we keep in our cupboard, for our beloved Commissioners, remains for the nonce in pickle: the ghosts of the architects, who imposed on us the "style" under which we moan, may enjoy for to-day their nether tortures, unaggravated by the long pole of editorial disgust. Our aim is constructive, not destructive; to advocate a project, born under some fortunate topee, to get up an *Exhibition* of our own, our very own, in Bombay.

We think the scheme a most happy, nay, a brilliant idea; and most heartily pray that it may, and quickly too, be embodied. In a small way the energetic folk of Lahore have set us an example: with our wealth, our latent energy, and our advantageous position, we might gather together an exhibition of wonders far splendour and grandeur only second to those of London and Paris; upon the models of which we would have our own framed. We call upon all to support it. To all, a prospect like this must be one fraught with the most pleasurable excitement. To the merchant princes of this great community, Native and English, as affording an unparalleled opportunity of comparing the merits of the various fabrics and productions of art and nature: to the pleasure-seeker, as affording a delightful lounge: to the press languishing for material, as providing something to write about, beyond the threadbare topics of ordinary Indian experience: to society, as giving a sensible subject of discussion. Our Exhibition would start too with loftier aims: those fostering and helping to spread a knowledge of art, science, and manufactures among the keen but drowsy intellects of the nation we have undertaken to govern for their own good.

To us the project seems pregnant with the future of grand results. Fancy princely pictures upon the Esplanade: say, at the beginning of next winter, a light graceful building, gay with flags, with stained glass, with brilliant frescoes, and bright colours; in the interior the gathered collections from the treasure garners of the world. We should call upon India for her fabled splendours, her rich cloths of gold, her shawls of various dyes, her grotesque porcelains, her delicate carvings, such as memory loves to recall from the dim past as seen under the Domes of 1851; her Croesus princes would send their blazing gems, their priceless jewels. China would be ransacked for her ivories, Europe would rejoice to send her manifold contributions from the mines of her boundless industry and genius. The Hindoo intellect would be roused by the contemplation of the glorious labours of the brain and the chisel; the wonders of the loom: the terrible combinations of machinery. In addition to all these splendid testimonies to the industry, power, and fertile brain of man, where, in all the world, could such an opportunity be found for amassing the wonders of nature? With all the flowery glories of the tropics to draw upon, the lovely convolvuli in gorgeous masses of blossom to span the arched roof and trail over the fountains, the brilliant leaved plants, great fruits pendant from bent boughs, and the feathery ferns, such an effect might be inexpensively produced as Europe might hope in vain to rival. Above all, it may be permitted to us to dream of music, of organs, and sweet instruments of sound breathing through the scent laden atmosphere. We have now done our best to paint our fantasy in the brightest colours of imagination. In a more prosaic way it must appeal to the pockets of Bombay, not to mention that it would prove to a certainty a great pecuniary success. The advent of wealthy strangers, the excitement consequent upon such a novelty would call universal European attention to our city, and would raise our chances of dwelling in the capital city of India many times over.

We have said all we can in the limits of an article. We conclude with the advice of the Poet,

"Dull not device by coldness and delay."

## NEWS-LETTER.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

CALCUTTA, 25TH JANUARY.

THE Exhibition, which may be said to have terminated with the Flower Show and distribution of prizes by the Lieutenant Governor on Saturday, has been throughout a complete success; and so far as I can learn, the opinion of the "Wanderer" in to-day's *Hurkaru* meets with universal confirmation, and has been, as one writer terms it, "a hit at the very heart of the native community," this *desideratum* so long sought for, to bring the natives of India in more direct contact with the Government and the European portion of the community. It is certain that no event has of late occurred which has had the effect of the present Exhibition in giving an onward impulse to the native mind and tending so materially to the improvement of the native condition. I know nothing that in its most general aspect I can fairly compare it to, but its great prototype in London in 1851. As one instance of its value, take the incident of Friday evening. Set apart for the special purpose of admitting native ladies of rank to see the Show, Mrs. Beadon followed on the occasion the example so happily initiated at Bombay by Lady Frere, and with Mrs. Hobhouse and other ladies received the native ladies as they arrived. The rougher sex had of course been sedulously swept out of the grounds, with the exception of the coolies and other natives employed about the various sheds, whom the native ladies in no manner disturbed in their hosts they did not mind the least,—looking on them I expect much as we are in the habit of looking on domestic animals. I am unfortunately not able to give you any personal experiences of the effect this display of agricultural implements and cattle produced on the ladies' minds. In fact, as the *Englishman* of this day "is given to understand" that the number in attendance on the occasion of this interesting visit was 500, while the *Hurkaru* estimates it at 1,000, and as I was yesterday informed by a lady who was present that there were "very few," you may suppose that the statistics of Friday night have not yet been reduced to a sufficiently solid state to allow of any very extensive induction. The bulk of the articles are to remain on show for another week, at the request, it is said, of the native community. There are of course objections to a continuance of the Exhibition of the live stock, and to-morrow Messrs. Hunter & Co. hold an auction for the sale of a large proportion of the cattle. Whatever else may be in doubt, this intense eagerness of the natives to see the Show is beyond dispute. The idea of a *tumasha* is as we all know deeply engraven on the eastern mind; but here I am inclined to think some extra motive must have been at work. More than one instance has been brought to my notice of Baboos resorting, after having had one day allowed them by their masters to see the Show, to the various telegraphic communications in vogue with the merchant's clerk in our own metropolis on the Derby Day, to get a second. One in the service of a friend of mine made the announcement that he was in high fever, and hoped his master would excuse him. His master sent an hour afterwards to his house, and found him "not at home." The inference, I am afraid, was irresistible. I have spoken of the complete success of the undertaking. I ought, therefore, to notice, to make my account correct, one particular in which, as might have been anticipated from our own experience in exhibitions, the Ridiculous trod closely on the, heels of the Sublime. Wherever a pageant was attempted, the dust was insufferable, and the flowering shrubs to look picturesque. In the distribution of prizes the very feature dwelt upon with such humour by the *Times'* correspondent in the Crimea, when the soldiers had their medals distributed out of a big bag, was reproduced; what in the hands of Frenchmen would have been a really graceful ceremony, was turned on Saturday into a non descript performance. The Esplanade at Belvidere House presented an opportunity for a most impressive scene. One thing only was forgotten: a previous inspection of the personages who were to figure as the recipients of Mr. Beadon's awards. On the winners of the prizes being called, there came forth such a ragged set of varlets, the very tenders in most cases of the distinguished beasts, as to cause first a titter among the brilliant crowd ranged on the seats below the dais, and then an utter lack of interest in the whole affair. From 3 till 5, however, the Lieutenant Governor proceeded undismayed in the allotment of these rewards, and at the latter hour the distribution of the remaining prizes had to be postponed until to-morrow. As a matter of course, the vice inherent in all things Indian—the love of postponement—has been conspicuously displayed, and up to Saturday, when the Exhibition virtually closed, animals, machinery, and produce were constantly arriving. As an unavoidable consequence, there was no catalogue ready for the opening, nor is the present rough list—as the document which does duty for a catalogue is very properly termed—by any means very accurate in specifying the objects displayed. When one remembers the large staff employed in our exhibitions at home for the compilation of the official catalogues, one feels the slightest inclination in the world to undertake the office of fault-finder. The adventures of some of the objects before arriving at the exhibition, and after their arrival, would furnish plenty of matter for our Calcutta *Punch* if he would go abroad to look for it. Two exhibition buffaloes, I understand, were found on Friday morning at bay on the maidan, and despite vigorous efforts made by their owners at recapture, their stalls know them no more. A pair of game cocks sent by a gentleman here fell victims to their unhappy propensities; the natives employed in their escort either purposely or carelessly exposed the noble creatures in the same cage, and when they reached Alipore one had lost both its eyes, and the other was all but dead. A touching notice on the card attached to them tells the visiting public the tragic story enacted in the now empty cage. The memory of the savage wars which have desolated Europe since the great concourse of 1851, which was so fondly hoped had ushered in a period of permanent peace and good-will upon earth, forbids us forming too sanguine an expectation of this the first attempt to collect the great manufactures of India in the industrial arts. The encouragement given, however, to this attempt, makes us look hopefully to its repetition and induces us to pay our tribute of admiration to the enterprise of Mr. Beadon and his co-adjutors.

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The trial of Captain Thackwell, of the 5th Lancers, and Mr. Kendall, for the intrusion in November last into Mr. Portugal's house,—which for some weeks did duty as "the late military outrage"—came off to-day. The jury very properly ignored the 1st count of the indictment which amounted to burglarious entry and deadly design, but found the prisoners guilty on the 2nd which amounted to one of simple assault. Mr. Justice Morgan sentenced both prisoners to a fine of Rs. 500 which was immediately paid, remarking at some length on the painful position to which the prisoners had brought themselves in the pursuit of an after-dinner spree.

I think I have mentioned the fact before, that Church politics scarcely enter at all into the topics of Calcutta conversation. A curiosity seems nevertheless somewhat tardily to be stirring in men's minds as to what manner of Christianity is at present the prevalent form at Bombay. The *Guardian* of Bombay, with a zeal running in a very different direction to that of its namesake at home, extols apparently the holy fury of the Bishop which led him to mar one and tear down another of the emblems of the faith erected in St. Thomas' Cathedral on Christmas day. The tone in which the circumstance is narrated by your religious contemporary, and particularly the statement of His Lordship having *succeeded* in spoiling somewhat the beauty of this ornamentation, reminds one of the *presence of mind* for which the reverend Prelate at home claimed credit in striking the knuckles of his drowning friend, who might otherwise have endangered the stability of the boat, and *succeeded* in saving his own life.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

*(By Electric Telegraph.)*

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 29TH JANUARY.

Per Steamer *China*.—Money very scarce here and in Shanghai. Opium at a stand-still. Prices nominal. Malwa, 635 dollars. Patna, 546 dollars. Benares, 530 dollars. Exchange on London Bank Bills, five shillings one farthing. Private, five shillings half penny. On Bombay, 229 to 230 Rupees. On Calcutta, 226 Rupees. Steamers arrived:—*United Service* from Bombay on the 3rd, and *Lightning* from Calcutta on the 11th instant. Cotton, drooping. Shanghai 34 dollars per picul. Ningpo 35½ dollars per picul.

SHANGHAI.—Our advices thence are to 9th instant. Opium prices nominal. Malwa, 502 taels. Patna, 402 taels. Exchange on London Bank Bills, seven shillings. Private, seven shillings half penny. On India, 317 Rupees, nominal.

## BOMBAY.

THE following passengers proceed by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Tilly*, Captain Taunton, to Kurrachee this day:—Mr. and Mrs. Hughes; Mr. Myers; Miss Branch; Mr. and Mrs. Patterson; and Mr. Glynn.

THE *Coromandel*, with Sir Charles Bright and staff of electricians, left Kurrachee for Gwader on the 27th ultimo. She would there await the *Kirkham* and *Marian Moore*, and on their arrival the work of laying the cable would be at once commenced.

WE understand that Government contemplate converting the Sholapoor Collectorate into a Sub-Collectorate, and establishing another Collectorate at the Town of Kulladghee. The Canarese districts will be attached to the latter, and the Marathee, which are few in number, will be transferred to Sholapoor.

MR. KING, Chief Resident Engineer of the Bombay Water Works, brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioners, that water for irrigation purposes and factories in Bombay should only be taken at night time, as the practice of their using water both day and night, interfered in a great measure with the sanatory state of the Island.

TOWN SWEEPINGS.—The Municipal Commissioners through their Clerk, have addressed a letter to the Secretary to Government, in the General Department, asking permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council to appropriate for the permanent disposal of the town sweepings a portion of the marsh belonging to Government situated near Coorla.

FIRE.—An alarming fire broke out on the morning of the 23rd ultimo at the railway station at Kotree. It is supposed that ten thousand rupees worth of property was destroyed on the occasion—all belonging to merchants. The Scinde Railway Company, it seems, had a very narrow escape from experiencing a severe loss also, as a large number of carriages were standing at the station ready for the reception of some troops who were expected, and which nearly shared the fate of the merchants' property.

"SMILES AND TEARS," one of Mr. Black's best entertainments, went off very happily indeed last night. Nearly the whole of the songs contained in Mr. Black's *repertoire* have, we fancy, at one time or another been noticed in these columns; it were needless work, therefore, to criticise again. Boldly demonstrative as he is in his republican sentiments, he yet treats his audience to gushing sentimental ballads with all the tenderness of a practised and accomplished singer. The "Marseillaise" was both capitally sung and vigorously rendered. "My Pretty Jane," the very opposite of this, was just as effectively given, while "Skying the Copper," and "Come under my Plaidie," made the celestials very noisy indeed. The Theatre was not by any means so full as we expected to see it; although there was a fair sprinkling all over the house. The next entertainment is fixed for Friday, when probably a more satisfactory result so far as the audience is concerned, will ensue.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—There are at present 346 prisoners confined in the Jails of Bombay, 148 in the County Jail, and 198 in the House of Correction. Of these number in the County Jail there are 2 Europeans and 104 natives undergoing hard labour; 3 natives without labour; 8 Europeans and 2 natives sentenced to transportation; 3 Europeans under sentence of penal servitude; and 7 Europeans and 19 natives remain to be tried. In the House of Correction there are 34 European military prisoners; 49 civil ditto; 3 native military ditto; 102 native males; 7 women, and 3 boys, making a total of 198 prisoners. Of these, 45 were sentenced by the High Court, 11 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 111 by the Magistrates of Police, 34 by sentences of European Courts Martial, 4 by naval ditto, and 8 by sentences of native Courts Martial, making a grand total of 346 prisoners confined in both the Jails on the 30th January last.

AN OFFICIOUS NATIVE POLICEMAN.—An application was preferred to the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday by a European for a summons against a police sepoy for having falsely arrested him on Monday night last. The grounds on which the applicant based his application were, that as he declined to deliver up the census return at the unseasonable hour of half-past 12 o'clock at night, the time at which it was demanded from him, a police sepoy was called in, his premises broken open, and the forfeiture of such a ragged set of varlets, the very tenders in most cases of the distinguished beasts, as to cause first a titter among the brilliant crowd ranged on the seats below the dais, and then an utter lack of interest in the whole affair. From 3 till 5, however, the Lieutenant Governor proceeded undismayed in the allotment of these rewards, and at the latter hour the distribution of the remaining prizes had to be postponed until to-morrow. As a matter of course, the vice inherent in all things Indian—the love of postponement—has been conspicuously displayed, and up to Saturday, when the Exhibition virtually closed, animals, machinery, and produce were constantly arriving. As an unavoidable consequence, there was no catalogue ready for the opening, nor is the present rough list—as the document which does duty for a catalogue is very properly termed—by any means very accurate in specifying the objects displayed. When one remembers the large staff employed in our exhibitions at home for the compilation of the official catalogues, one feels the slightest inclination in the world to undertake the office of fault-finder. The adventures of some of the objects before arriving at the exhibition, and after their arrival, would furnish plenty of matter for our Calcutta *Punch* if he would go abroad to look for it. Two exhibition buffaloes, I understand, were found on Friday morning at bay on the maidan, and despite vigorous efforts made by their owners at recapture, their stalls know them no more. A pair of game cocks sent by a gentleman here fell victims to their unhappy propensities; the natives employed in their escort either purposely or carelessly exposed the noble creatures in the same cage, and when they reached Alipore one had lost both its eyes, and the other was all but dead. A touching notice on the card attached to them tells the visiting public the tragic story enacted in the now empty cage. The memory of the savage wars which have desolated Europe since the great concourse of 1851, which was so fondly hoped had ushered in a period of permanent peace and good-will upon earth, forbids us forming too sanguine an expectation of this the first attempt to collect the great manufactures of India in the industrial arts. The encouragement given, however, to this attempt, makes us look hopefully to its repetition and induces us to pay our tribute of admiration to the enterprise of Mr. Beadon and his co-adjutors.

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THE "ALABAMA."—The Chief Secretary to Government has received the following telegram from the Acting Magistrate, Malabar, dated Jan. 22nd:—"Confederate Steamer *Alabama* anchored off Anjengo on the 16th instant, inside Captain and crew of American Ship *Emma Jane*, and sailed immediately."

We have been favored with copies of the following letters from the Sub-Magistrate of Anjengo, to E. Cullen, Esq., Joint Magistrate:—

SIR,—I have to forward herewith two original letters, one from Capt. R. Semmes of the Confederate States Steamer *Alabama*, and one from Capt. F. C. Jordon of the captured American Ship *Emma Jane*.

The Steamer *Alabama* arrived here last evening, and the chief officer of that vessel, accompanied by Capt. Jordon, came on shore and expressed their wishes, viz. the former that his Captain wished to land the Captain and crew of the American Ship *Emma Jane* here for the purpose of being sent to Cochin, and the latter that he and his crew were willing to proceed to Cochin. They were landed here this morning, and this evening sent to Cochin by backwater.

17th January 1864. P. NETTO, Sub-Magistrate.

Steamer *Alabama*, off Anjengo, Jan. 16, 1864.

SIR,—I respectfully request permission to land at this place the Master and crew of the North American Ship *Emma Jane* now held by me as prisoners of war. They desire to go to Cochin, and I request that you will allow them every facility for so doing. I send with the prisoners provisions for nine days, so that you may be put to no expense for their maintenance.

To the Magistrate at Anjengo. R. SEMMES, Capt.

DEAR SIR,—I, as Master of the American Ship *Emma Jane* of Bath, U. N. States of America, having been taken prisoner with my crew by the Steamer *Alabama*, desire to land at this place that we may take passage to Cochin.

F. C. JORDON, Master.

From Joint Magistrate, Cochin.
To the Magistrate of Malabar, Calicut.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 20th instant, No. 15, I have the honor to inform you that the master and crew consisting of 2 officers and 17 men of the American vessel captured by the Confederate Steamer *Alabama*, arrived at this place coming from Anjengo, destitute of funds and with as little clothing.

A telegram has been sent by Capt. Castor, the Master Attendant of Cochin, to the American Consul at Bombay.

E. CULLEN, Joint Magistrate.

—*Madras Times, Jan* 28.

## MAZAGON POLICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)—*2nd February* 1864.

EVIL FOR GOOD.—A Hindoo named Balljee Narrayen, was placed at the bar, on a charge of stealing nine hundred rupees, the property of one Crishnajee Bhawoo, a dealer in chunam. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner came to Bombay from Sattara, ten or twelve days after the last Dewalee holidays, and put up at the prosecutor's house, where he remained about a fortnight. On the eighth of December last, about twelve o'clock, the prisoner left the house in order to return to his native country. He said that he would proceed by the noon o'clock train of that day. On the afternoon of the same day, about three o'clock, the prosecutor opened a wooden box in which he kept his cash, and missed from it six currency notes for one hundred rupees each, and smaller notes, in all nine hundred rupees. Immediately he discovered the theft, he attended at the Mazagon Police Office, and reported the same to Mr. Forjett. The prosecutor, his brother, and some police officers then went as far as Poona in search of the prisoner, but they did not find any clue as to where the prisoner was. Some days after this, the prosecutor,

Mills, M.P., Mr. Danby Seymour, M.P., Mr. Sergeant Kinglake, M.P., Lieut.-Colonel Neville, Lieut.-Colonel N. Grenville, Captain Raban, Captain Carew, Captain Evered, Major Hedley, Captain Vibart, Captain Doveton, Major Warry, &c.

The cloth having been drawn, letters of apolo gy for non-attendance were read from Lord Portman, Sir A. Elton, Sir John Lethbridge, Colonel Graham, Mr. Edgaile, and Mr. Dickinson.

The usual loyal toasts having been given, the toast of "The Bishop and Clergy" was acknowledged by

The Rev. W. R. Clark, Vicar of St. Mary's, Taunton, who observed that it was right they should express their gratitude to Captain Speke for his services in the cause of religion, Christianity, and philanthropy. No class of men were more interested in the history of Egypt than the clergy of the Church of England, for it was the cradle of the great law-giver and the cradle of Christianity. He believed that Captain Speke had done a great deal towards throwing open that part of Africa which promised not only to be the basis of its modern civilization but also the best sphere for Christian mission. (Applause.)

Lord Taunton proposed the toast of "The Army and Navy." He hoped the day would be far distant when the noble qualities inherent in our soldiers and sailors would be called into action. Those, however, belonging to the army and navy, he remarked, while professionally inactive, were finding a vent for their energy and perseverance in other fields. He needed to look no further for an illustration of this than to the gallant gentleman who was their guest—he had to look no further to see that the English soldier did not make a time of peace a time of indolence and inactivity. Captain Speke was only a specimen of what English soldiers were able to carve out for themselves in times of peace. Captain Speke had returned with laurels as nobly won as any upon the battle-field. No one who had perused his book but would see his endurance, his sagacity, and his prudence, which had enabled him to achieve the peaceful victories of science. (Applause.) He had felt it a privilege and a pleasure to join with other gentlemen in hailing Captain Speke's return to his native country and in assuring him that during his labours his career was watched with the greatest sympathy. If he should continue to go on to fresh efforts in that field in which he had already been so successful he could assure him that the best wishes of everybody connected with the county of Somerset would accompany him in all his labours, and that when he returned they should only be glad to welcome him again. (Applause.)

Colonel Neville briefly responded for the army, and Captain Scobell for the navy.

The Chairman then proposed "The Health of Captain Speke."

Captain J. H. Speke, who was received with vociferous cheers, spoke as follows:—You may depend upon it, gentlemen, that it was the pride both of my county and of my country that carried me through my undertaking. (Applause.) Wherever I was I thought of home and worked accordingly. (Applause.) You all know, gentlemen, that in 1858 I hit the Nile upon its head, and that in 1863 I drove it into the Mediterranean Sea. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) But, gentlemen, while you are doing me this great honour, and while you are complimenting me as you have done on the success of my late career, I must not omit to do justice to those who went before me and by whose immediate instrumentality the work commenced. I have been accused in the public press of being ungenerous. It has been said that I have not remembered Beke, who proclaimed to the world that he imagined the source of the Nile to lie in the position in which I found it. All this, gentlemen, I grant; but I assure you it was not on account of his hypothesis that this work was commenced. It was two missionaries, named Rebmann and Edhardt, who first commenced the work. They heard from the natives of Africa that in the interior of the continent there was, as they imagined an enormous piece of water, extending from the equator over the fourteenth degree of the south latitude, and being about 300 miles in breadth. This occurred about the time of the Crimean war. One of these missionaries made a map of the country, and, taking it to the Geographical Society of England, proposed to examine this piece of water, and see exactly in what position it lay. He also proposed to ascertain, I believe, whether it had any outlets, and whether it formed the head-quarters of any rivers. The Geographical Society was then at the height of its prosperity, and was very desirous that further discoveries should be taken to open up that part of Africa, and especially the locality in which this great hypothetical lake was situated. Captain Burton, happening to be in the company of Admiral Sir George Back, was accosted by him upon this subject. Having heard of Captain Burton, Admiral Sir George Back preferred him to the missionaries, thinking that the duties of the latter would interfere with their labours in a geographical point of view. I was a necessity to Captain Burton, for I had formerly served with him in Africa, and had learnt the use of surveying instruments. We met together from Zanzibar to Kingam, where I first heard from the natives that the Nyanza lay immediately to its northward, and that it was the largest piece of water in the country. They informed us that there were three lakes,—the Victoria Nyanza, the Tanganzika, and the Nyassa. Capt. Burton expressed his intention of going to the Tanganzika lake. I went there with him, and we navigated the lake, but our stores became exhausted and it was necessary that we should send for a fresh supply or return. I proposed the former alternative, but that was negatived. I pointed out that we had done nothing, that the people of England would expect something from us, and that we should return only as far as Kingam; but my companion was ill, or, doubtless, he would have gone with me. At that time I had discovered the southern end of the Victoria Nyanza, and had proved that it was the source of the Nile, and, as no one had anything to do with the discovery except the two missionaries, Captain Burton and Captain Grant, who went with me on my last journey, I think, having said this much, I have done justice to all parties. Your worthy chairman has hinted at my future prospects in Africa, but it could not be expected that he should know what I have in view. My object is nothing less than the regeneration of Africa. (Hear, and applause.) I believe—and I say I believe, because I have only been across the tract once—that I have discovered a zone of wonderful fertility in Africa. It stretches in a line with the equator from east to west, and its fertility perfectly astonished me. I have shown that the altitude of the country is between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, that in the very heart of the country is a great mountain group, which are the rain-bearers for fertilizing the country, and the consequence is that throughout the whole duration of the twelvemonth there is a fall of rain on an average of two or three inches each day. There is a temperature as mild as that of this country in summer, and with the moisture, heat, and a rich soil combined you can imagine what the result must be. And although the latitude is so intemperate it is the most healthy of all the regions in which I have travelled. (Hear.) It may be said that I am to some extent acclimatized, but I don't judge from the effect of the climate upon myself alone. There are Arab merchants and others who say that there is no place so healthy as the equatorial regions. (Hear, hear.) Now gentlemen, as this country is so prolific, as its climate is so genial, as all facts tend to show that properly developed, it is as fertile as any country in the world. I think instead of devoting our attention to places more distant from the equator, where there are great rains, great droughts and fearful famines, we should look to it. If means were taken to colonize it, there would, I am sure, be ample repayment. (Hear.) And if missionaries should again enter Africa, I would say that this region is especially the spot to which they should direct their attention—(hear, hear)—and if ever they should do so they will meet there a people who are not purely heathen, but who, having emanated from the Abyssinian stock, have the germ of Christianity within them. (Hear, hear.) I wish particularly to draw the attention of clergymen to these people. I am certain that if the kings who rule the country could be visited by our missionaries they would heartily receive them, for they told me so. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) When I spoke to them of the power of knowledge they wished that I should educate their children; but I was fearful that if those children were brought to this country they would not desire to return to their homes. I therefore told them that I would send missionaries to them, and, as they all accepted the view which I then expressed, I feel certain that they are now expecting their arrival. (Applause.) You have read, doubtless, of the number of lives which are sacrificed in the kingdom of Uganda alone each year. It is really very fearful; but it is not only of those who are executed, but those also who are carried off by slavery, that cause that country to be in so turbulent and so excited a state. Really something ought to be done to put a stop to this. (Hear, hear.) I would willingly go myself and lead the way. (Applause.) But I would prefer that to the regions there should go certain missionaries under such an able guide as Dr. Livingstone. (Hear, hear.) There should also be employed in the work negro clergymen, of whom many are to be found on the western coast. Of course, there would be as many young bloods as would like to go, being careful to ascertain that they are constituted for it, bearing in mind that in Africa the climate is during the whole year of an equal temperature. In England we enjoyed better health, because we were accustomed to the change, and we can never thrive so well elsewhere until we have been there a certain time, and have got acclimatized. But, gentlemen, in addition to the clergy there ought to be ambassadors to Africa—men with authority emanating from our Government, and who, trading with the kings, would be able to put a stop to the diabolical system of the slave trade—(" hear, hear," and applause)—which is ruining the country, and more especially these semi-Christians inhabiting the district through which I have gone. (Applause.) It is true that these people forget their Christianity, but it is still latent in them. At the same time those vile traders who, instead of purchasing the ivory with beads take many more bullets than anything else and shoot down the natives or steal them away, and rob them of their cattle, have rendered the country so insecure that no one can travel through it unless he has a force superior to that of the native races. I maintain that we are paying thousands upon thousands of pounds in a fruitless manner in our efforts to stop the slave-trade there. Hitherto; we have directed our efforts principally to running down slavers instead of, as I think we ought to do, teaching the negroes to stand up for themselves. (Hear, hear.) The African is a very intelligent creature. I have travelled with many of them, who, although formerly, when in slavery, considered themselves the property of their masters, because they had been purchased, and would neither kill nor desert them, now declare that the degradation of their countrymen who are transported into slavery, have so excited them that if a good spirit were infused into them they would rise to a man and help to put down the accursed system. (Hear, hear.) The more direct plan of doing this would be by organizing an expedition in the following way. In the first place let there be negro depots along the east and the west coasts of Africa assisting emancipated slaves; let these be trained as sailors and taught the English language, so that they may assist our own navigators, let the natives after being drilled be sent across the continent of Africa, and shown the positions in which the trade chiefly ramifies, and then prevent the merchants conveying slaves to the ports. (Hear, hear.) By this an organization would be created which would tend to the entire suppression of the slave trade. I would engage in it myself if the Government felt inclined to support me in it. After the depots had been formed, I would take in the aggregate 500 men, a few from each station, and I would then commence from the east coast of Africa and march across along the equator to the west coast. I would, at the same time, show those spots which are most advantageous to us in a mercantile point of view, and which would pave the way for a system of —I won't say colonization—but civilization, and colonization will necessarily follow. (Hear, hear.) That is a matter which we need not dwell upon at present, for the fact is the negro cannot govern his own land, and the land is such that it will be the subject of contention before long. Austria has already her eye upon it. An Austrian gentleman has gone out there, and his object cannot be to discover the source of the Nile, because it is settled. (Hear, hear.) He has, however, come out to certify to the truth of my statement, but they have been corroborated by my companion Captain Grant. (Hear, hear.) Captain Speke concluded by proposing the health of Captain Grant, and also the Geographical Society.

The toast was very warmly drunk.

Mr. Danby Seymour, M.P., responded on behalf of the Geographical Society; and other toasts followed, after which the meeting broke up.

The ball took place at the London Hotel. Among those present were Captain Speke, Lord Taunton, Lady Taunton, the Misses Labouchere (three), Mr. H. D. Seymer, M.P., Colonel Pinney M.P., Sir John Kelly, M.P., Sir Roger Acland, William and Miss Medlycott, Captain Scobell, R.N., Mrs Barton Scobell, Sir W. Miles, M.P., Mr. W. H. P. Langton, M.P., and Lady Anna Gore Langton, the Hon. Mrs. Elton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elton, the Hon. Miss Chetwynd, the Hon. E. J. Chetwynd, &c.

The following letter has appeared in the *Times*:

"Sir,—I cannot allow a single day to elapse without an effort to record on behalf of my brother-in-law, Consul Petherick, an indignant protest against the ungenerous allusions made by Captain Speke in the last chapter of his journal in reference to my relative's expedition and its supplies to Gondokoro. At page 579 he narrates his meeting with Mahommed (De Bono's Vakeel) and his 'ragamuffin regiment" whom he prominently describes as 'Petherick's Turks,' at the same time knowing that Petherick had no connection either with him or his infamous traffic. He even presumes to quote, with singularly bad taste, and with the worst purpose of ridicule, from an offensive remark made by this man. At page 603, describing his arrival at Gondokoro, he suppresses all allusion to the news of Petherick's disaster on the Nile, and the report of his death, which Baker could not consistently have suppressed, seeing that he, acting under instructions received from the Royal Geographical Society, had taken up this expedition with the residue of the subscribed funds. At page 603 he repeats his previous assertion, that Petherick was trading at the Neambarra, notwithstanding the denial of this statement by Petherick in his note of the 20th of September, addressed from Khartoum to the editor of the *Times*, which was published on the 26th of November. Of the disasters which occurred to my relatives in latitude 6 deg. N., when they were pursuing their course up the Nile, of their subsequent struggles, losses and deprivations, sicknesses, and fevers—almost unto death—during the long and heavy months from August, 1862, to January, 1863, I will not speak. Captain Speke knew all this. He knew also that Petherick's journey to his station at the Neambarra, overland, and almost due south from the point at which his disaster on the river occurred, was a matter of necessity, not one of choice; and yet, not content with casting aspersions upon the integrity and honour of Consul Petherick, he concludes his paragraph with these words:—'For all alike said they knew he (Consul Petherick) would have gone to Faloro and pushed south from that place had his trade on the west of the Nile not attracted him there.' Acting under the advice of Sir Roderick Murchison, suppressed Petherick's very important version of the meeting with Captains Speke and Grant at Gondokoro, which tells, and truly tells, a very different tale. Subscribing to his (Sir Roderick Murchison's) wish that any differences which then arose might not be aggravated by premature publicity, I now regret it. I very much regret that Captain Speke has not chosen to do his colleague. In fact, he has treated with cruel injustice one who risked 'his all,' even life itself, in anexpedition to afford him aid. Consul Petherick has been for months confined to his bed at Khartoum, unable to move. The last mail brought rather better accounts; and I am authorized to state to the Royal Geographical Society, to the public, and to his friends, that if God is pleased to restore him his strength, his first effort will be to convince them that their confidence was not misplaced when they confided to his energy the task of succouring Captains Speke and Grant; that its failure, if such it can be called, was the result of adverse circumstances; that there was no lack of good faith or honest purpose. I have earnestly to request that those who may be in this matter unfavourably impressed by a perusal of Capt. Speke's book will suspend their judgment until Consul Petherick is able to furnish his report.—Iam, &c.,

Liverpool, Dec. 16. P. B. M'QUIE."

## LETTERS FROM A COMPETITION WALLAH.

*(From Macmillan's Magazine for January.)*

### ABOUT THE HINDOO CHARACTER; WITH DIGRESSIONS HOME.

CALCUTTA, April, 17 1863.

DEAR SIMKINS,—One morning, at the beginning of this month, as I lay between sleeping and waking, near the open window, I began to be aware of a hideous din in an adjacent street. At first the sound of discordant music, and a confused multitude of voices, impressed me with a vague idea that a battalion of volunteers were passing by in marching order, headed by their band. This notion, however, was dispelled by the appearance of my bearer with the tea-tray, who informed me that this was the festival of Cali, the goddess of destruction, and that all the Hindoo people had turned out to make holiday. I immediately sallied forth in the direction of the noise, and soon found myself amidst a dense crowd in the principal thoroughfare leading to the shrine of the deity. During a few minutes I could not believe my eyes; for I seemed to have been transported in a moment over more than twenty centuries, to the Athens of Cratinus and Aristophanes. If it had not been for the colour of the faces around, I should have believed myself to be on the main road to Eleusis in the full tide of one of the Dionysiac festivals. The spirit of the scene was the same, and at each step some well-known feature reminded one irresistibly that the Bacchic orgies sprung from the mysterious fanaticism of the far East. It was no unfounded tradition that pictured Dionysus returning from conquered India, leopards and tigers chained to his triumphal car, escorted from the Typhasis by troops of votaries dancing in fantastic measure to the clang of cymbals. It was no chance resemblance this, between an Hindoo rite, in the middle of the nineteenth century, and those wild revels that stream along many a Grecian bas-relief, and wind round many an ancient Italian vase; for every detail portrayed in those marvellous works of art was faithfully represented here. If one of the life-like black figures in the Etruscan chamber of the British Museum could have walked down off the background of red pottery into the midst of the road conducting to Cali Ghaut, he would not have attracted the notice of the closest observer. Every half-minute poured by a troop of worshippers. First, came boys stark naked, and painted from head to foot in imitation of leopards and tigers, while others guided them with reins of thin cord. Then followed three or four strange classic figures, wearing the head-dress which is familar to us from the existing representations of bacchanalian processions, dancing in an attitude which recalled, spontaneously and instantly, the associations of Smith's "Dictionary of Antiquities." The only circumstance which was not in common between Tolly's "Nullah" and the Cephisus, was the censer of live charcoal which these men carried before them, supported by wires passed through the flesh under their armpits. Into this, from time to time, they threw a powder, which produced a sudden flash and a most infernal smell. Behind them, his brows crowned profusely with foliage, was led in mimic bonds, the chief personage of the company, who was supposed to be under the direct influence of the god. All around him, musicians were beating tomtoms and clashing tambourines, like the galeitizes of Evius, on the day when he leapt from his car into the arms of the Forsaken Ariadne: as he still leaps on the glowing canvas of Titian. All was headlong licence and drunken frenzy. After struggling through the throng for a mile and a half of dusty street, I came to a narrow slum which descended to the Ghaut, or landing-place, from which I gain this outline of the mythical hero Tolly, who, perhaps, was the Atys of this Oriental Cybele. From this lane, a passage yard or two in breadth opened on to a dirty court in which stood the sanctuary, whence Calcutta derives its name; which was an object of awe and reverence to the surrounding population for ages before their eyes, and which, with Feringhee wares, was warped up the neighbouring river. It seemed impossible to pierce the mob of devotees, and penetrate to the holy place; but not even religious madness, not even the inspiration of bang and toddy, could overcome the habitual respect paid to a white face and a pith helmet. They made room, and I was allowed a passage for me to within a few feet of the sacred image. It appeared to be a rude block, ornamented with huge glass beads; but I dare say the Palladium, which fell from heaven, was not a very elaborate device; and yet it saved the reputation of a young Roman lady, and gave a synonym to an English jury. I wonder what Mr. Edwin James conceived to be the origin of the expression, on the numerous occasions when he appealed to that institution, as the "Playdium of British Liberty." He probably supposed it to be the Latin for "bulwark," or "effective guarantee." Before I reached home, what with the jostling, and hubbub, and stench, I was very glad to get back to the society of clean, fragrant Christians. As I grew every moment more tired and hot, the exhibition seemed to savour less of the classical, and more of the diabolical. At last, I came to the ill-natured conclusion, that Satan was at the bottom of the whole business, and not the golden-haired Dionysus. The remarkably unpleasant Mœnads around me suggested the idea of perspiration rather than inspiration, and I left inclined to exclaim,—

Dea, magna domina Tolli, Calie dea domina,
Procul a meo sit omnis tuus ore, precor, odor!
Alios age hinc olentes. Alios age putridos.

This singular system of idolatry, so perfect in organization, so venerable in its extreme antiquity, already shows evident marks of decay. The study of the history of creeds teaches us, that the laws which govern the religious principle in mankind may be ascertained as surely as the laws which govern their political and social opinions. A rude nation is content with an absurd, irrational superstition; while a highly civilized community requires a logical and consistent faith. You might as soon expect, in the England of the nineteenth century, to find Odin or the great Homoiousian Authority, and Galen the great medical authority, to meet with tenets such as those of the Church of Rome in the dark ages. Men who are accustomed to examine with care the principles of constitutional government, of commercial policy, of international law, of personal rights; men who will not admit their lives and their loves, schemed fast in geology or physiology, without a rigorous investigation, are not likely to be indifferent concerning truth or error in matters to which the interests of this world are as nothing in the balance. The same causes that set John Stuart Mill at work upon the questions of small boddings, and limited liability, would have incited in quest of the North-west Passage, and Sir Charles Lyell in search of flint-knives and prehistoric men—these very causes incite adventurers of another class to seek a reason for the faith in them, amidst perils, to which polar bears and icebergs are a trifle. Yet, incredible as it may seem, instead of adding to the God-speed, we prosecute them, and sequester them and backbite them, and take away their good name and their fellowships. When a *savant*, after a faithful and diligent inquiry, arrives at a conclusion with which we disagree, we are none the less biassed by the subject has been sifted, and we buy his book, and take some pity, tical letters to the end of his name. When a theological writer follows this example, we say that his number is six hundred threescore and six, and trounce him of about as many pounds a year. It is very easy for us to tell him to believe and not to think; it is not so easy for him to answer the plaintive question, "How shall I know what I am to believe?" If we bid him continue in the faith in which he was brought up, without doubt or cavil, he naturally suggests that on this principle the children of Papists will be Papists, the children of Buddhists, Buddhists, the children of Mormons, Mormonists, the children of Mr. Prince, love-birds, and the children of Mr. Home, media, till the end of time.

There was some sense and consistency in the intolerance of Philip the Second and his spouse, who, as you observed in a prize declamation, attached the epithet of "bloody" to the loyalest of English names. They held that the Church which traced back an unbroken descent to the day when Peter received the keys from the hand of her Master and Founder, was infallible and omniscient. Whatever the Church ordained to be essential for salvation—prayer, penance, or indulgence—she must be obeyed, or the consequence would be eternal death. Men who acted under this impression really meant well by you when they screwed you up, and flayed you alive, and roasted you, and confiscated your property. But for Protestants, whose creed is founded upon freedom of thought —who, if thought be not free, are, one and all, in a state of probation—for Protestants, on account of honest difference of opinion, to ban, and browbeat, and mulct, and indite each other, and gratuitously forbid each other to preach in their respective dioceses, is to act in the last degree monstrous and incongruous. Will any one pretend to say, that these latter principles or practices are the result of Christianity? If the institution is not perfect, if—like everything else in the construction of which man has borne a part—reformation is needed, from what quarter is the reforming movement to begin? When laymen take up the matter, the cry is, "Hands off! the Church of England is not a public office, or a government dockyard. In the name of Heaven, do not allow our liturgy to get amidst the goddess of Commons!" If a clergyman step into the breach the cry rises to a shriek: "How dare you, who eat the bread of the Church, revile her service and impugn her belief? Traitors! impostors! perjured swindlers! ill birds! pack up and begone from the nest you have fouled!"

But I have wandered far enough from Cali Ghaut. You may well imagine that such a scene of idolatrous barbarism as I have described must seem shocking and absurd to natives educated in European literature, and versed in European habits of thought and business. The schoolmaster has long been abroad, and the rationalist generally treads on the heels of that functionary. The impression which this rapid change of sentiment has produced upon the Hindoo religion the same effect that was produced upon the ancient classical creeds by the progress of civilization. As Cicero said of the augurs of his day, it is hard to conceive how one Brahman can look another in the face without a smile. There are some who admire the gorgeous mythology of Greece and Rome because they united philosophy to the conduct of public affairs. How beautiful to behold Pericles learning from Anaxagoras that the universe in general, and Aspasia in particular, was composed of homogeneous atoms! Cato, on the eve of death, assuring Plato that he reasoned well! Cicero, in the intervals of self-glorification, writing academic treatises, and receiving consolatory letters from people who had sailed from Ægina and Megara. There would be just as much sense in praising Bright for being a Protestant as well as a demagogue, or Pelissier for being a Roman Catholic as well as a Marshal. A man must have a belief, or disbelief, of some sort or kind; and when, as in the case of Jupiter and Vishnu, the national religion is too absurd for an enlightened man to swallow, he must profess himself something, if it were only an atheist. The earliest and most natural heresy is an attempt to rationalise the irrational, and extract from the follies of one's faith a consistent system of morality and divinity. Towards this beginning of the present century, Ram Mohun Roy (no relation to Lord Stanhope), struck with the idea of divine unity, which he had learnt from the Bible and the Koran, with much audacity and ingenuity undertook to trace out an underlying current of Monotheism in the four books of the Vedas, the most sacred of the Hindoo Scriptures. During a residence in England, he regularly attended a Unitarian place of worship. His sect went by the name of "Vedantists;" in fact, the "Evangelicals" of the East. The orthodox Pundits took alarm and declared him a heretic, but not before they had most clearly shown that he had entirely failed to explain away the polytheist character of the Hindoo theology. It never occurred to them to assert that this pretended new idea had been exploded as far back as the reign of Shah Jehan.

When, however, European principles of criticism were applied to the Vedas, grave doubts began to spring up concerning their divine origin. One book was evidently the primary basis of the other three, which were little more than a confused liturgy. Vedantists now began to talk about "natural religion." They refused any longer to acknowledge the high authority of the writings from which their sect received its first name, and professed to believe only in the pure and eternal God, or Brahma. By a strange inconsistency, they still use the old Vedic ritual,* the hymns of which they sing to the best music that can be procured in Calcutta, which is not saying very much for it.

With such an element of discord as the proud and bigoted Mahommedan population scattered throughout the country, it is greatly to the credit of our Government that religious disturbances are of such rare occurrence. If you can conceive the Catholics and Orangemen of Ireland each multiplied by twenty, and planted under a zone where the passions are at blood-heat, you will have an idea what the state of things out here would be if it were not for the heavy hand of English authority. In all sectarian squabbles, our magistrates behave with the same cold justice and magnificent indifference that was displayed by the provincial officers of old Rome in the days of Paul and Barnabas, and I have no doubt but what they get the same hard measure from the enthusiasts whom they prevent from tearing each other in pieces. In all probability, the records and traditions of the respective creeds preserve the name of more than one Gallio, who, for his pains was rewarded for having saved the life of some bold preacher, by being handed down to posterity as the impersonification of "carlessness." There are few personages in history who have been so unjustly used as these Roman deputies and chief captains. They seem to have borne themselves with marvellous moderation and judgment, to have stood on every occasion between the persecutors and their prey, and to have given way only when nothing short of concession could avert a general uprising of a fierce and determined nation of fanatics. The conduct of Lycias and Festus seems to have been eminently just and prudent; and, after all, poor Gallio's fault simply consisted in this, that when he found no mention in the revised code, of the crime charged against Paul, he bundled both parties out of his cutcherry. And during the most awful and melancholy scene that the world has ever witnessed, —when the earth trembled with horror, and the kindly sun veiled his face before the cruelty of man—after the Divine victim, and those women whose perfect love cast out their fear, the character who most deserves our pity is the timid feminine, compassionate ruler, who pleaded hard for that sacred life against the murderous and turbulent mob of Jerusalem; who yielded at last in an agony of remorse and shame; and who retortured to His disciples the body of their Master in the teeth of those implacable bigots, who desired to pursue their revenge beyond the limits of the grave. His cowardice seems far more venial than the dastardly desertion of those men who, after living in daily intercourse with our Saviour for the space of three years, hanging on His words, eating with Him at the same table, sleeping at His side, sharing His every toil and privation (made light, indeed, by so blessed a presence, and so deep an affection), as the first sight of peril or stake, all forsook Him and fled." The conduct of Judas, or Ahiaphas of Herod, of Pilate, may be explained by (alas!) ordinary human motives. But who can account for the conduct of Peter and James, Andrew and Philip? In the most stormy tumult, with outrage and massacre staring them in the face, a faithful band of followers and hearers always stuck by Paul to the last. On the day when "the best man who knew not God" was mobbed by deadly enemies before a prejudiced tribunal, Plato and Crito, Apollodoras and Critobulus stood around their companion and teacher, pressed him with loving importunity to accept their money and their services, and admit their lives and their lives, schemed his escape from prison, both to acquiesce in his fixed determination to submit to the laws of his country however unjustly they might have been wrested by his adversaries to ensure his destruction. And yet Paul and Socrates, great and noble as they were, were nothing more than men. How these calm philosophers must have been pained to call themselves the friends of a Divine and perfect being stoop to a baseness from which ordinary men of the world would be preserved by sentiments of honour and self-respect? It indeed required a life as long as that of John, and a fate as painful as the fate of James and Peter, to wipe out such a stain from their own conscience and from the memory of mankind.

You urge me, in all your letters to tell you something about the aborigines of India. You write as if you were making inquiries about a set of savages, their bread-fruit their canves, their clubs, and the pahs from which they carry on a desultory Maze. I have not hitherto gratified your wish, because I am one of those who think that the people of India deserve more than cursory observation, inasmuch as they are the most important class in India, for whose benefit we hold the country, and to whom we shall have one day to render an account of the way which we govern it. Extraordinary as this opinion may seem to some people, it is backed by the high authority of Sir Charles Wood and Lord Stanley, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir John Peter Grant, and the vast majority of the Civil Service. I hate the "damned nigger" style. One requires more than a few months to form a correct set of opinions and impressions concerning an ancient and wealthy society, with a singular and complicated organization; whose habits, instincts, and ways of thought, to a European eye, form "a mighty maze, which, nevertheless, if it be closely examined, will be found to be "not without a plan."

*(To be continued.)*

* These speculative philosophers who stick to their old ritual, resemble Alcibiades, who, according to Mr. Grote, was "celebrated alike for his theories an l his liturgy."—*(Note by Mr. Simkins.)*

## THE ENGLISH TURF.

*(From Fraser's Magazine.)*

"OMNE ignotum pro magnifico." If we are to accept this as an axiom in the ordinary affairs of mankind, if mystery produces an impression of grandeur, as obscurity of vision sometimes begets artificial size, then the application of this truth to the circumstances of the English turf is either an egregious anomaly or a happy exception which may prove to be the rule. Ignorance of facts, misapprehension of causes, and general prejudice, prevail to a great extent on this subject; but this thick darkness, so far from adorning, has deepened its shadows and created an impression more unfavourable than justice demands. To the world the turf presents perhaps nothing but vice and corruption; and those immoral tendencies which depend rather on the infirmities of mankind, in circumstances of temptation, are thoughtlessly and unjustly ascribed to the sport itself. In this country who are wont to regard a race-course as a centre from which emanates nothing but evil; who couple the turf and its votaries with nothing but craft and violence; who would rather refuse to credit the evidence of their own senses than admit the possibility of a mistake upon this point. It matters not such who is right and who is wrong, but it may be, but any connexion with the subject suggests inevitable ruin and disgrace. Every book-maker is a leg, every backer of horses is a Greek, every owner is a gambler, and every spectator is a heathen of the darkest dye. Unfortunately this violence of opinion and expression defeats its own object; and the opponents of racing, by stretching its fallacies, are more than just to their hobby and more than blind to its corruptions. The consequence of this is a state of injurious partizanship, through which it is difficult to arrive at the truth; and when a review of a very creditable article in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, by M. Esquirol, on the subject, appeared in the *Times* newspaper some eighteen months ago, it was followed by a succession of such contradictory statements, from persons presumed to be capable of forming an opinion, as to leave the question more involved in mystery than ever. The fact is that mystery is the cloak in which the turf affects to envelop itself. Its language is as incomprehensible to the uninitiated as its doings; its manners, its way of life, its whole demeanour is different from that of other men. Curiosity is excited without being satisfied, and its evils become exaggerated in proportion as they are unknown. Other trades, indeed, have their shibboleth; divinity, physic, and law are not without their professional arcana, which seem to add to their innate respectability in the eyes of men. We have nothing so favourable to say of the turf; but it may be no unprofitable labour to endeavour to place in their proper light the principal corruptions of the system, and, if not directly, by implication, to suggest the necessity of reform.

It is desirable that a strict line should be drawn between those vices of the turf, which arise from the present system of running or backing horses, and those which are traceable to the acquired or natural dishonesty of its agents. With the latter of these, excepting in so far as they are found to be necessarily contingent to the principles of racing, we have nothing to do. It is extremely unfair to tax the turf with the consequences of such infirmities. As well might the master of a household be made responsible for the depravity of his servants; which he could not be unless that depravity could be shown to be the necessary result of his own measures. No man dreams of charging upon society the fact of many acts of immorality or dishonesty common enough in this world; nor, until those disorders become the normal condition of mankind, will it be fair to do so. A man may garotte you in White-chapel, or pick your pocket in Bond-street, but unless certain facilities are given for the commission of these crimes, the consequences and the obloquy should rest with the perpetrator of them. There are a great many dishonest men upon the turf—men capable of deliberate acts of dishonesty; but those men would have been dishonest anywhere. There are men on the turf who, it is but justice to say, have fallen victims to the temptations incident to their callings—love of money, or pleasure, and the opportunity of gratifying their taste with but little difficulty; but the turf system can hardly be made responsible for these shortcomings, and the criminals are in many cases those who have been found incapable of any legitimate employment. They are on the turf because their vocation has carried them there in spite of early destination to a more useful occupation. There are, moreover, a great many honest men on the turf who have never yet found the system to interfere with their notions of honourable sport, but who, on the contrary, have done much towards confirming all that is good, and eradicating all that is wrong, in their favourite recreation. Therein such a thing as health in an atmosphere of infection: how far we recommend the trial is another matter. The question for us to inquire into is this—how far the present system encourages that demoralization of which we speak? how far we can legitimately assume that in any other course of life, the temptations being equal, these men would have fallen? and whether the legitimate consequences of such a line of reasoning would not lead to a very intricate metaphysical difficulty about the choice of any occupation at all? They all have their temptations, some more, some less; and it is obvious that subtle inquiries into idiosyncracies of individuals would only complicate the subject.

If then we decline in this place to enter upon the question of pulling, *i.e.*, of stopping horses from winning, in that deliberate fashion which is known as "roguing," or "pulling," if we omit from our list of turf immoralities the practice of *Welshing*, a mode of transferring another man's money to your own pocket, which resembles common swindling, or the acquisition of money under false pretences, it is because the turf system has no more encourages such transactions than it encourages the old gipsy woman in telling your fortunes, or the old thimble-rig man in betting you a sovereign as to which little thimble the pea lies under. The one has nothing to do with the other. The turf has quite enough to answer for in the undoubted consequences of its own mismanagement without being taken to task for those misdemeanours which it only shares with other occupations in life. We say occupations, for one of its greatest misfortunes is that it has ceased to be the recreation of the English sportsman and has become the mere commercial speculation of the betting public. This indeed is the root of the evil; and practices are becoming daily more notorious which resemble rather the transactions of Cabel-court than the recreations of Newmarket.

Many of these corruptions have then, as we say, a merely accidental connexion with the turf. Now and then, indeed, we detect one in the act, or vestigate; not so the sins of short races, light weights, handicaps, scratchings, and P. P. betting. There is sufficient in some of these to test the honesty and capability of the reformer. There is an Augean stable from which Herculean strength may well shrink, from which it does shrink, to judge by the pitiable cry of late, and "too late," sounds like the death-knel of what our forefathers called 'sport.' The consequences of these parts of our turf system must fall upon that system and the promoters of it, and it is but fair that they should be called upon to deny or to justify its degradation. We have no more right to expect to see a racing system without flaws than any other human institution; but the interests of the institution itself ought to be made identical with those of its patrons; and those patrons should be the first to point out the errors and arrest them. Of the objects which the turf is supposed to have in view were insignificant or undefined, if its success or failure could be regarded as of little or no importance, we might regret a spirit of gambling which is, however, as universal with the Malays as with European nations. But when we consider the original object with which our turf system has been erected, and that as it becomes more extensive it appears to be drifting further from its purpose; when we are compelled to attribute to its influence some amount of demoralization, not only in abstract wrong but in a tendency to indifference to that high sense of honour which we believe yet to be the characteristic of the English gentleman; we have a right to ask, whether any means can be found to stop an evil which everybody acknowledges but by which not a few are inclined to profit? If the turf could be reorganized, if we could begin again from the innocent simplicity of the first man who ever ran a horse at Newmarket, we should not begin cricket, without any act of dishonesty—this is the natural accompaniment of gambling; but we should be able to put the turf itself upon a better footing, and to give it a better chance of fulfilling its evident intention.

The original object of horse-racing, reduced to system, is the propagation of the thorough-bred horse with a view to the improvement of the ordinary breeds. It is so in France at the present day, where the Government professes to see its way to a more available cavalry by the encouragement of the race-course in all its features. It always has been so in this country; and certainly no more probable means of arriving at the end proposed can well be conceived than a system which shall excite an honourable rivalry between the breeders and owners of horses. There can be no doubt that the tactics of the last century were, in many respects, subversive of this principle than those of the present; and although we should be satisfied with something less than the four-mile heats, under eleven or twelve stone weight, which not unfrequently compelled a horse to run sixteen miles for a gold cup or a plate of £40, still we should be glad to see a revival of the system which decades ago ran the miserable four-mile races under the crushing penalty of 6st. 4lb. We are writing now for the information of the general reader; and strange as the startling difference may appear, it is no exaggeration of the truth. One hundred years ago, out of thirty seven races at Newmarket, thirty-six were of four miles and upwards. At present there exists but one race of that distance and that is seldom run. Need we point out that the natural result has been a deficiency in stamina or stoutness, and that the modern system of racing does not answer the end it proposes to itself. It may well be that some allowance is due to younger horses, and that severe distances and weights are unsuited to two-years-old; but we may ask at the same time why this grace is extended to horses of all ages? Even Government itself has allowed this interference with its arrangement of stout blood, and the Royal Plates are reduced in distance and weight to suit modern notions of excellence.

To understand the degeneracy of the English turf, and almost every question connected with it, will be requisite not to lose sight of this original intention, because the whole value of our remarks, and the justice we would do it, proceed upon the supposition that the turf is something more than a frivolous amusement or an apology for gambling. If it have nothing better than the recreation of the people and the interest of the speculator, *cui bono*? Assuming, therefore, that it has an interest of its own, gratifying to every Englishman, who has already centered upon two of its abuses—short distances and light weights.

That two-year-old horses should be called upon for the same exertion as those of three, four, or five years of age is not to be expected; but if it be presumed that no good object can be attained by half-mile races, under very light weights, we must demur to their continuance or seek for a justification. The usual answer is the enormous expense of keeping race-horses, and the necessity of valuable two-year-old prizes as an early remuneration: in commercial language a quick return for the outlay. We have no wish to regard the race-horse in this light, and would much prefer looking upon him as the property of an English gentleman devoted to sport and willing to benefit his country in accordance with his own inclinations. It is at all events productive of this evil, that the best of our horses are not unfrequently 'used up' before they have attained anything like their proper form, and, excepting for two-year-old horses, we need hardly add that such distances as half a mile or three-quarters of a mile can answer no good purpose whatever. Such races must then be regarded only as offering increased facilities for gambling, and the manœuvres of the betting ring—a subject on which we shall have a few words to say. They are, therefore, injurious to the owners nor benefit the community, and must be regarded as a very weak point in our turf system. Half the difficulties of starting, of which we hear so much, are attributable to the large fields of young horses, and the necessity of great exactness in so short a distance; and the inducements to men to keep a stride, a pace, or a temper, to which they are totally unaccustomed with it, is forwarded to a confederate; and when the owner, acting upon his honestly-acquired knowledge of his horse's capability, proceeds to back him, he finds himself 'forestalled.' In other words, he is unable to do so at a remunerative price. Here again we have to consider the race-

## INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *City of Benares*, from Glasgow.—On the 22nd November, spoke the ships *Afghan*, Scott, and *Jeanette Curselje*.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Poshwa Sowdan*, from Singapore and Colombo.—Major and Mrs. Barbara, and 3 children.

### PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnston Castle*, to Surat.—Assistant-Surgeon Adney, Bheel Corps.

Per Ship *Hercules*, for Muscat.—Mr. and Mrs. Spaldin.

Per Ship *Puttay Razee*, to Chittac.—Mr. D. Mansen.

Steamer *Phlox*, W. Moylan, bound to Surat, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Ship *Baron Macaulay*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

## FREIGHTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool (Cotton) | £3 5s. 0d. | to £3 10s. 0d |
| ,, (Seed) | £2 0s. 0d. | |
| To London (Cotton) | £3 5s. 0d. | to £3 10s. 0d. |
| ,, (Seed) | £2 0s. 0d. | to £2 5s. 0d. |
| To China | No offers. | |
| To Clyde | | |
| To Hull | | |
| To Calcutta and back | Rs. 17 to 18 | |

## DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 29th JANUARY 1864.

*London.*

*Malvern*—34 chests chunderoos, 67-1-8 lbs., Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 39 packages junaigota 55 cwt., Mukunjee Morarje; 11 cases olibanum, 22½ cwt., 44 packages coffee, 48-3-13 lbs., Rupeshally Allyraraz; 68 bags coffee, 122-1-26 lbs., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 66 cases olibanum, 143½ cwt., Rauss Royce.

*Star of India*—1,505 cases linseed, 2,257½ cwt., Sudasew Marteen.

*Wellmer Castle*—947 bags linseed, 1,420 cwt., Sudasew Marteen.

*Osterreich*—Loose buffaloo horns, 200 cwt., Hassun Noormomud.

*St. Hilda*—283 bags linseed, 424½ cwt., Sudasew Marteen.

*Liverpool.*

*Red Jacket*—47 bales cotton, 2561 cwt., Pancha Teza & Co.

*Mogul*—55 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee & Co.

*Belgravia*—700 bundles, gall, 350 cwt., Dewjee Muckanuj.

*Africa*—50 bales cotton, 175½ cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

*Pegasus*—115 bales cotton, 302½ cwt., Pemchund Chrumchund; 80 bales cotton, 239 cwt., Ganjee Cooverjee.

*Cornwallis*—250 bales cotton, 575 cwt., Souza Pinto & Co.

*Clydesdale*—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Bomanjee Rustomjee Sons; 304 bales cotton, 99 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.; 275 bags linseed, 412½ cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

*Silsee Donavel*—1,200 bundles coiryarn, 100 cwt., Motechund Dhurumsy; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Hattasying Kessowcooling.

*Queen of Beauty*—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ticumjee Veljiee and Co.

*Tallulah*—10 bags linseed, 15 cwt., Nursy Vowjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

*Radnagore*—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ticumjee Veljiee and Co.

*Ann Holdsberg*—Loose guan crusts, 140 cwt. Tons, J. P. Cornforth and Co.

*Gilbert Thompson*—205 bales cotton, 717½ cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsey and Co.; loose country bones, 125 cwt., Edward Yates and Co.

*Mercia*—35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

*Elizabeth Fry*—31 bales wool, 93 cwt., Mooljee Doolubram; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt. Mulljee Sewjee.

*Sardinia*—115 bales cotton, 40 cwt., Ruttonsey Veljiee.

*Celestial Empire*—220 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Rama Roysee; 60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Taresy Mulljee.

*City of Agra*—350 bales cotton, 1,525 cwt., Ruttonsey Nanjee.

*Neptune's Car*—1 cases millinery, Macnee and Co.

*Eliza Beacke*—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Morarjee Doongersy.

*Flower of the Forest*—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jugjo Ludha.

*Protector*—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. Cowasjee and Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., D. Jamsetjee and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Bomanjee Sewjee; 150 bales cotton, 522 cwt., Motechund Khoosall; 150 bles cotton, 525 cwt., Bhugwandass Khimjee and Co.

*Royal Alfred*—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Ludha Tullany; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., P. Dewjee; 300 bales cotton, 357 cwt., Pursotum Tezay.

*Falmouth.*

*Charlotte*—1,530 bales cotton, 500 cwt., Peel, Cassels and Co.

*New York.*

*T. E. Lemon*—1,240 bags linseed, 1,860 cwt., Lee and Brown.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1864.

*London.*

*Coleroon*—2 cases books, 1 case old wearing apparel, 1 case rose-water, 2 dozens bottles, Remington and Co.

*Walmer Castle*—153 cases chunderoos, 298-3-18 lbs., Ralli Brothers.

*Malvern*—100 cases olibanum, 203-3-12 lbs., 50 cases gum arabic, 1841 cwt., Essa Khacky; 17 kegs aloes secotra, 17½ cwt., Vishbookun Amrutlall; 6 chests chunderoos, 12½ cwt., 2 chests and 14 pieces moye teeth, 12-2-15 lbs., Hurjeebhoy Jmurall.

*Liverpool.*

*Africa*—540 bundles coiryarn, 81 cwt., Kessowdass Gocooldass; 13 bales wool, 39 cwt., Gungaram Mugunddass; 11 bales cotton, 38½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

*Dorothy*—20 bales wool, 1896 cwt., Dallianjee Petamber.

*Trentham*—70 bundles hemp, 57 cwt., Soomerdass Mooljee.

*Galilee Dream*—60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Ludha Sewjee.

*Silsee*—376 bags linseed, 564 cwt. Fulcher, Cooper and Co.

*Victoria*—20 bales wool, 60 cwt., Thara Khimjee.

*Queen of Beauty*—105 bales wool, 315 cwt. Nesserwanjee Jeejeebhoy; 50 bales cotton, 206 cwt., S. Pinto and Co.

*Africa*—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

*Pegasus*—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Velljee Narronjee Nensey.

*Victoria*—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

*Pegasus*—200 bales, cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Sassoon.

*Wallace*—45 bales wool, 135 cwt., Cowasjee Ruttonjee.

*Silsee Donavel*—100 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., A. Bell & Co.

*Constantia*—31 bales cotton, 1783 cwt., Bharmull Purbutt and Co.

*Mogul*—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Kessowjee Dhurumsy.

*Hirza.*

*Kid*—200 bales cotton. 700 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

## VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | FROM LONDON. | |
| 519 | Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co. | Nov. 4 |
| 1408 | Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama. | |
| 910 | Carolina Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 1142 | Catherine Ranken, McMillen. Charente (s), | Jan. 5 |
| 578 | Colening, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co. | Oct. 30 |
| 1199 | Copatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. | Dec. 3 |
| 574 | Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co. | |
| 674 | Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 653 | Camoda Belle, Henderson. | |
| 710 | Daphne, Foreman—Martin, Young & Co. | |
| 927 | Edmund Graham, McIntyre—E. Latham & Co. | Dec. 14 |
| 948 | Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. | Oct. 18 |
| 1066 | Egerin, Storey—Martin, Young & Co. | Nov. 7 |
| 489 | Empress, Piers. | |
| 949 | Gertrude, Spedding. | Nov. 28 |
| 1241 | Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Stocher, Prieger & Co. | |
| 789 | Glendower, Hughes. | Nov. 30 |
| 1598 | H. M. St. Assaye. | Oct. 24 |
| 1321 | King Arthur, Grigg | Oct. 9 |
| 900 | Lepanto, Martin—Stocher, Prieger & Co. | Dec. 30 |
| 614 | Locmidas, Thompson. | |
| 701 | Monarchy, Day. | Nov. 19 |
| 734 | Monsubine, Pilcon. | Dec. 20 |
| 731 | Percy Douglas, Hamon.—W. & A. Graham & Co. | |
| 1312 | Pride of the Ocean, Anderson. | Dec. 29 |
| 709 | Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdofald. | |
| 1199 | Sir James Outram, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons. | |
| 980 | Southampton, Linstrong. | Aug. 27 |
| 722 | Sultana, Williams.—Lyon Brothers. & Co. | Nov. 5 |
| 761 | Sailor Prince, Cannay. | |
| 1193 | Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy. | Dec. 25 |
| 647 | Tartar, Smith. | |
| 535 | Wellington, Ditchburn. | |
| 595 | Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co. | Nov. 18 |
| | FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF. | |
| 184 | Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co. | July 25 |
| | FROM LIVERPOOL. | |
| 811 | Anna Dorothy, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. | Nov. 19 |
| 1952 | Admiral Smith. | Dec. 14 |
| 824 | Adriatic, Scott. | Oct. 1 |
| 1091 | Algiers, Buchanan. | Aug. 15 |
| 1209 | Alsagar,—Martin Young & Co. | Nov. 10 |
| 861 | Ambrose, Daniel. | Dec. 8 |
| 1096 | Arnaz, Martin—Ewart, Latham & Co. | Nov. 18 |
| 1349 | Aromedel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. | Sept. 25 |
| 1466 | Advance. | Nov. 28 |
| 1936 | Belle Maria. | |
| 1493 | Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co. | |
| 1350 | Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. | Sept. 29 |
| 1547 | Black Eagle, Basset. | Nov. 14 |
| 1035 | Bawker, Hughes. | Nov. 25 |
| 1483 | British Empire, Jones. | Dec. 17 |
| 382 | Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. | Nov. 16 |
| 933 | Budget, Belcher. | |
| 933 | Budget, Belcher. | |
| 1189 | Belle Isle, Rabot. | |
| 1068 | Cashlan, Welburn | Nov. 28 |
| 918 | Calhoun, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. | Nov. 28 |
| 1119 | Contest, Amy. | |
| 1862 | Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scovell & Co. | Dec. 14 |
| 1713 | Charles Worsfall, Thompson. | |
| 972 | Concordia, Rose—W. Nicol & Co. | Oct. 8 |
| 1081 | Clifton Belle, Bastin. | Jan. 2. |
| 1303 | Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. | Oct. 6 |
| 1457 | Dreadnought, Campbell. | |
| 1198 | Duleep Singh, Jennings. | |
| 1047 | Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell. | |
| 1645 | Ellen Stewart, Lyons. | |
| 1156 | Feaschman, Gallaway—Framjee, Sands & Co. | Sept. 11 |
| 1350 | Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co. | Dec. 9 |
| 1194 | Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. | Dec. 24 |
| 1069 | Forganhall, Wood—J. P. Cornforth & Co. | |
| 994 | Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. | Dec. 9 |
| 1117 | Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co. | Nov. 23 |
| 1849 | Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 1346 | Harmonides, Lindsay—Duly and Scrase. | Sept. 20 |
| 1124 | Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. | Nov. 16 |
| 845 | Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. | Aug. 27 |
| 1167 | Hannibal, Richardson. | Dec. 14 |
| 1194 | Hereld. | Dec. 21 |
| 1172 | Illustrious, Watson. | Nov. 28 |
| 912 | India, Stewart. | |
| 650 | John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co. | Dec. 16 |
| 843 | Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. | Sept. 18 |
| 1445 | James Seddon, Jiffaris | Nov. 18 |
| 1767 | King of Algeria, Curphy—W. Nicol & Co. | Oct. 31 |
| 1363 | King of Italy, Browne. | Dec. 23 |
| 1187 | Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. | |
| 935 | Margaret, Faulkner. | |
| 1013 | Magnolia, Brown. | |
| 747 | Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co. | |
| 1340 | Mistress of the Seas, Orkney. | Nov. 10 |
| 563 | Margarette, Berrin. | |
| 956 | Matheson, Mosnari. | |
| 833 | Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. | Nov. 11 |
| 1091 | Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co. | Dec. 29 |
| 1001 | Osage, Maudsley. | Sept. 25 |
| 1328 | Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co. | Sept. 24 |
| | Prince of Wales. | |
| 645 | Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co. | Aug. 25 |
| 1009 | Roodee. | |
| 1151 | Romania, Cruikshank. | |
| 1671 | Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co. | Dec. 7 |
| 614 | Sedberg, Roberts. | Nov. 23 |
| 1096 | Saxawar, Vaughan. | Nov. 25 |
| 1075 | South, Wilson. | Dec. 10 |
| 1053 | Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Copland and Co. | Nov. 31 |
| 1101 | Shannon—W. Nicol & Co. | Aug. 15 |
| 1151 | Sinoom, Murphy. | Nov. 12 |
| 1160 | Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. | |
| 1535 | South Carolina, Shapcot—Copland & Co. | Nov. 14 |
| 691 | Sparkler. | |
| 264 | Stanly (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co. | Oct. 9 |
| 776 | Superb, Bonnee—John Clover & Co. | Aug. 13 |
| 1237 | Strongbow,—Bombay Shipping Company. | Dec. 24 |
| 203 | Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co. | Dec. 17 |
| 1128 | Southern Belle. | |
| 432 | Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co. | Nov. 5 |
| 887 | Victoria, Martin—Stocker, Prieger & Co. | Nov. 16 |
| 1015 | William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co. | Oct. 12 |
| 360 | Wabono. | Dec. 15 |
| 1073 | Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co. | Oct. 10 |
| | FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN. | |
| 1193 | Caroline, Aberdige—Martin Young & Co. | Sept. 29 |
| 1288 | Chamarden, Gibson—John Clover & Co. | Sept. 5 |
| 1093 | Disdem—W. Nicol & Co. | Sept. 24 |
| 923 | Enna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. | Dec. 30 |
| 945 | Fanny | Dec. 30 |
| 1194 | Herald. | Dec. 31 |
| 1051 | Glenalva, William—W. Nicol & Co. | Sept. 24 |
| 1062 | May Queen, Penny. | Sept. 29 |
| 1094 | North, Brown. | Nov. 20 |
| 1343 | Peter Marwell, Marshall. | |
| 784 | Shannon. | |
| 1244 | Tickesburg, Scott | Oct. 30 |
| | FROM CARDIFF. | |
| 810 | Fort Regent—Peel, Cassels & Co. | Oct. 1 |
| 973 | Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co. | Dec. 24 |
| | FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN. | |
| 1197 | Africana, Hatfield. | |
| 1134 | Epaminondas, Heasley. | |
| 930 | Falkland, Pender. | |
| 1072 | Jane Parker, Davis. | |
| 533 | Neptune, Veary. | |
| | FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN. | |
| 750 | Martha Bowker, Goodburn. | |
| 538 | Shamrock, Gilley. | |
| | FROM SUNDERLAND. | |
| 1057 | Gladston—Ewart, Latham & Co. | |
| 939 | Sattara. | |
| 1250 | Victoria Cross, Leask—Copland & Co. | Nov. 13 |
| 647 | Zemindar, Jones. | Nov. 13 |
| | FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN. | |
| 1047 | Beaumonde. | |
| | FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE. | |
| 471 | Aoa. | |
| 1127 | Earl of Elgin. | July 31 |
| | FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN. | |
| 630 | Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co. | |
| | FROM THE CLYDE | Dec. 28 |
| 611 | Alicia. | |
| 982 | Arran, Cummings. | |
| 531 | City of London, Ferguson. | |
| 1209 | Challenge—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 751 | City of Benares—Finlay, Clark & Co. | |
| 666 | City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co. | Nov. 26 |
| 999 | Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers & Co. | Oct. 5 |
| 569 | City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co. | |
| 781 | Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co. | Nov. 9 |
| | Cutram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co. | |
| | FROM HAVRE. | |
| 809 | The Tyebjee, S. Tyebjee & Co. | |
| | FROM NEWPORT. | |
| 946 | G. W. Duncan. | |
| 602 | Samoset. | |
| | FROM BANKOK. | |
| 490 | Ellen Masters, Glover. | |
| 181 | Henrietta, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co. | |
| 386 | Nerbudda. | |
| | FROM AUSTRALIA. | |
| 784 | Bengal, Brunnell. | |
| 1260 | Florence Nightingale, Harrison. | Nov. 28 |
| 1557 | Hotspur. | |
| | FROM NEW ZEALAND. | |
| 1410 | Greyhound, Jackson. | |
| 900 | Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Co. | Dec. 21 |
| | FROM SHANGHAI. | |
| 643 | Vanquard. Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co. | |
| | FROM CHINA. | Dec. 24 |
| 387 | British Banner, Grigs. | |
| 2200 | China (s)—P. and O. S. N. Company. | |
| 410 | Canada. | |
| 469 | Marion. | |
| 387 | Mitherva. | |
| 950 | Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co. | |
| | FROM GALLE. | |
| 630 | Bailly de Saffren. | Jan. 16 |
| 367 | Falmouka Sadan. | Jan. 8 |
| 393 | Gil Blas. | Jan. 16 |
| 871 | Queen of England, Cates. | |
| 852 | Rob Roy, Blacklock. | |
| | St. Jean Xoe | Jan. 9 |
| | Souvenir. | Jan. 19 |
| | Tontine. | |
| 1741 | Tweed, Surat. | Jan. 24 |
| 848 | Vimiera, Green—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| | FROM CALCUTTA. | |
| 1175 | Anne Royden | Jan. 19 |
| 672 | Barrington, Howes. | |
| 861 | Ceres. | Jan. 21 |
| 1056 | Day Dream. | |
| | Jessie Arundale, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co. | Jan. 8 |
| 1178 | Evelyn. | |
| 877 | Houghton. | |
| 657 | J. W. Brockman. | |
| 1223 | Lady Addis (second with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions. | |
| 1030 | Lady Canning. | |
| 664 | Mary Ann. | |
| 573 | Mary Crocker. | Dec. 30 |
| 1700 | Mistress of the Seas. | |
| 670 | Myrzan Dyaram, Brady. | |
| 1100 | North East. | |
| 1062 | Onthrio, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co. | |
| 696 | Pearl | 14 Jan. |
| 1164 | Robinson Crusoe. | |
| 808 | Raritan—Cohen & Co. | |
| 893 | Scindia. | |
| 874 | Sir Hugh Rose. | Jan. 14 |
| 1031 | Speedy. | S Jan. |
| 365 | Teazer. | |
| 874 | Tinto. | |

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 27, Steamer *Nemesis*, J. T. Castle, from Calcutta 23rd January.

Do. Barque *Eastward Ho*, J. Sturrock, from Mauritius 22nd December.

DEPARTURE.—January 27, Ship *Renown*, Edward Hight, to London.

## COMMERCIAL.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 2s. 1d. |
| Do. Credits | Do. do. | 2s. 1¼d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 15/16d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 101¼ |
| Madras | 30 days' sight | 99 |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 225 |

SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up | Last Half-yearly Dividend | | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banks. | Rs. | | | |
| Agra Bank | 500 | 5 | pr. ct. | 140 pr. ct. pm. |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 8 | do. | 145 pr. ct. pm. ex. n. s. |
| Bank of India | 100 | | | 5½ pr. ct. pm. |
| Broker's Banking Company | 20 | | | 17 pr. ct. pm. |
| Central Bank | 250 | 6 | do. | 56 pr. ct. pm. |
| Commercial Bank | 500 | 4½ | do. | 88 pr. ct. pm. |
| Chartered Bank of India, A. & China | 200 | 5 | do. | 85 pr. ct. pm. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank, Londonand China | 250 | 6 | do. | 170 pr. ct. pm. |
| Joint Stock Bank | 70 | | | 56 pr. ct. pm. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 8 | do. | 152 pr. ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank | 1,000 | 4½ | do. | 125 pr. ct. pm. |
| Royal Bank of India | 125 | | | 17 pr. ct. pm. |
| Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris. | 200 | 4½ | do. | 50 pr. ct. pm. |
| Press Cos. | | | | |
| Apollo Press Co. | 11,000 | 1,800 | per share. | Rs. 27,000 p.sh. |
| Colaba Press Co. | 2,700 | 300 | do. | Rs. 6,000 p.sh. |
| Fort Press Co. | 3,667 | 575 | do. | Rs. 12,400 p.sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Co. | 4,000 | 350 | do. | Rs. 2,600 p.sh. |
| Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share | 6,000 | 250 | do. | Rs. 33,000. |
| B. ,, | 5,000 | | | |
| Freer Press Co. | 250 | | | |
| Victoria Land and Press Co. | 4,000 | 150 | do. | Rs. 26,500 pm. |
| Bombay Press Co. | 1,200 | | | Rs. 1,600 pm. |
| Bombay Commercial Patent Press Co. | 1,500 | | | Rs. 2,200 pm. |
| RAILWAY COS. | | | | |
| G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock | 218-3-0 | | pr. ct. | [nominal. Rs. 8 pr.ct. pm. |
| Do. New £20 shares | 130-14-6 | 2½ | do. | Rs. 12 prem. |
| Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. | 1,000 | 2½ | do. | Rs. 6 pm. nml. |
| SPINNING & WEAVING COS. | | | | |
| Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 500 | per share. | Rs. 1,200 prem. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,100 | | | Rs. 100 prem. |
| Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co. | 850 | | | Rs. 125 prem. |
| Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. | 2,500 | 140 | Rs. p. share | Rs. 550 prem. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. | 1,500 | | | Rs. 375 prem. |
| Victoria Spinning Company | 5,000 | | | Rs. 300 prem. |
| Coorla Spinning Co. | 5,000 | 3 | per. cent. | Rs. 1,300. |
| Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company | 1,000 | 5 | per. cent. | Rs. 1,450 prem. |
| Colaba Land Co. | 10,000 | Rs. 12,000 | | Rs. 35,000. |
| Bonded Warehouse | 600 | | | Par. |
| House and Land Investment Co. | 300 | | | Par. |
| Bombay Shipping Company | 1,500 | | | Rs. 5,000 pm. |
| Iron Ship Co. | 1,000 | | | Rs. 100 dis. |
| Oriental Ship Owning Association | 250 | | | Rs. 175 dem. pm. |
| Prince of Wales Ship Company | 1,000 | | | Par. |
| Victoria India Ship Company | 1,000 | | | Rs. 100 dis. |
| Bombay Contract & Building Co. | 150 | | | Par. |
| Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co. | 1,500 | | | Rs. 500 pm. |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan | | 97 |
| ,, | Loan 1835-36 | } 97 |
| ,, | Loan 1842-43 | |
| ,, | Loan 1854-55 | |
| New Five per Cent. Loan | | 107½ |
| Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan | | 115½ |

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 10-4-0 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, 10-2-0 |
| Spanish Dollars | ,, 240 |
| Carolus | ,, 300 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, 225 |
| German Crowns | ,, 213 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, 208 per 100 pic. |
| Bar Silver | ,, 105½ |
| Gold Leaf | ,, 16-9-0 |

PRICES CURRENT (2nd Feb. 1864.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON at Colaba | | Per candy. |
| Broach and Surat Old (ready.) | | Rs. 550 to 555 |
| Old Dholleras, (ready.) | | ,, 575 to 590 |
| Old Oomrawuggur, (ready.) | | ,, 570 to 575 |
| New Comrawuttee | | ,, 625 to 630 |
| Old Compta, (ready.) | | ,, 570 to 575 |
| Old Dharwar Sawgineed | | ,, 630 to 635 |
| New Barsee and Nuggur | | ,, 920 to 922 |
| Old Veeravul | | ,, 535 to 540 |
| New Khandeish | | ,, 610 to 615 |
| Old Poratchee | | ,, 535 to 540 |
| New Acoote | | ,, 630 to 635 |
| Old Mangalore | | ,, 545 to 550 |
| OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,400. | | |
| SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. | 6 2 to 6 3 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat | 5 10 to 5 11 | |
| Gingelly mixed (Black and White) | ,, 33 to 34 | |
| Niger | ,, 30 to 31 | Nominal. |


THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

*Board of Directors.*

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, *Chairman.*
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Cama, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

*Auditors.*

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

*London Bankers.*

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London, at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, On demand 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 3 | do. | 4 | do. |
| Do. | 6 | do. | 5 | do. |
| Do. | 12 | do. | 6 | do. |

Bombay, 27th January 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | ..... | 2s. | 0¼d. per Rupee. |
| ,, | 4 | do. | 2s. 0¼d. do. |
| ,, | 3 | do. | 2s. 0¾d. do. |
| ,, | 2 | do. | 2s. do. |
| ,, | 1 | do. | 1s. 11¾d. do. |
| ,, | On Demand | ..... | 1s. 11¾d. do. |
| Circular Notes | ..... | | 11¾d. do. |

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, and at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

*Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

*Offices*—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London 6 months' sight | ..... | 2s. 0¾d. | per Rupee. |
| 3 Do. | Do. | 2s. 0¾d. | ,, |
| On Demand | ..... | 1s. 11¾d. | ,, |
| On France 6 months' sight | ..... frs. | 2-60 cts. | ,, |
| 3 Do. | Do. | ,, 2-54 | ,, |
| On Demand | ..... | ,, 2-49 | ,, |

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 months' notice | 3 per Cent. | per annum. | |
| 6 Ditto | 4 | do. | |
| 12 Ditto | 5 | do. | |

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. D. CHOLERTON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd February 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

*Board of Directors.*

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At 6 months' sight | ..... | 2s. | 0¾d. per Rupee. |
| 4 | do. | 2s. | 0¾d. do. |
| 3 | do. | 2s. | 0¾d. do. |
| 2 | do. | 2s. | 0¾d. do. |
| 1 | do. | 2s. | 0¾d. do. |
| On demand | ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. do. |

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| On Current Accounts | 2 per cent. |
| Deposits for 3 months certain | 3 ,, |
| ,, 6 ,, | 5 ,, |
| ,, 12 ,, | 6 ,, |

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per c